New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 1159 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

POISONING OF A BRIDAL PARTY.

Twenty-five of Them Not Expected to Recover.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 4.

A marriage party from Washington County, Md., were poisoned by eating custard in which arsenic had been placed. Some twenty-five of them are not expected to live,—the bride among the number. As to who committed the act remains a mystery. All the servants are also sick from eating the custard.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Prometheus at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 4.

The steamship *Prometheus* has arrived at this port with dates from California to the 16th of May.

All the gambling saloons in San Francisco had been closed.

Col. SUTTER's claim to thirty-three square leagues of land had been confirmed by the Land Commissioners.

Monetary affairs were improving slowly. In the growing crops the prospects were good of an abundant yield.

The ships *Mountain Wave*, *Fatherland*, and *E. F. Whitney*, had arrived at San Francisco.

The affairs of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & Co. had undergone no alteration, and were without any signs of improvement.

The Election in Washington—Know-Nothing Triumph.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 4.

SAM showed his teeth in the municipal election to-day, and devoured his adversaries.

The returns are not all in, but SAMUEL has doubtless carried the city by a large majority.

B. B. FRENCH, Commissioner of Public Buildings, who has figured most unenviably as a Know-Nothing and Anti-Know-Nothing, will be superseded in a day or two. When his official demise is announced, there will be thousands of dry eyes in the city. QUI VIVE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 5—1½ A. M.

Mr. FRENCH, under the storm of popular indignation has resigned, and Dr. JOHN B. BLAKE, son of a former Mayor of Washington, and brother of a former member of Congress from Indiana, appointed in his place. Dr. BLAKE is a gentleman of great worth, and his appointment will prove popular with all except the Know-Nothings. QUI VIVE.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 4.

The *National Intelligencer* learns by letters from Paris, that Mr. PERRY has obtained from the Spanish Government an entirely satisfactory settlement of the *El Dorado* case, as well as that of our Vice Consul at Sagua la Grande. The Lieutenant Governor who arrested Mr. THOMPSON is to be dismissed. Such instructions have been issued to cruisers as will prevent a recurrence of any difficulty.

M. DE CUETA, the Spanish Minister, returns home at his own request.

The Circuit Court decided this morning in effect that the right of 130 foreigners naturalized since the 31st December last, to vote, is left with the Commissioners of Elections. The question is mixed up with the terms of the corporation charter. The Anti-Know-Nothings will offer these votes, and the Commissioners, who are nearly all Know-Nothings, will reject them. The election is progressing quietly.

It is conceded on all hands that the American ticket is elected by a small majority. The election passed off very quietly. The vote cast was small.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. took place to-day, but the reporter was denied all information concerning their proceedings.

Land Warrants are quoted to-day at $1 10 and scarce.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, June 2.

The steamship *Cahawba*, with Havana dates to the 31st ult., arrived at this port. The news brought by her is, however, unimportant.

Wise's Majority.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 4.

Official returns received reduce WISE's majority below ten thousand. The election of LEWIS, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, is in doubt. The *Enquirer* says it is prepared to hear of his defeat.

The Law Case of Hager vs. Stevens, Stockton, and others.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Monday, June 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—J. D. HAGER against STEVENS, STOCKTON, and others. Judge DICKERSON at Chambers, to-day, granted the complainant's application to compel the defendants to place in the custody of the Commissioner certain other books of the New-Brunswick Company, and also ordered that RICHARD STOCKTON, one of the defendants, be examined as a witness in this cause.

Destruction of a Steamer by Fire—Five Lives Lost.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 1.

The steamer *Key-Stone State*, bound hence for Peoria, Ill., has been burned to the water's edge in the Illinois River. Five persons perished in the flames, and a number of others were injured. The boat and cargo proved an entire loss. She was owned by a company in St. Louis.

The Know-Nothing Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 4.

The Know-Nothing Convention assembles in this city to-morrow. Two hundred and ten delegates are reported to be present, and every State and Territory is said to be represented. The first days of the session will be as private as possible, but the subsequent sessions will be held with open doors.

Charter Election.

NORWICH, Monday, June 4.

At our city election, WM. L. BREWER, Democrat, by the largest vote ever given in the city, was elected Mayor by over two hundred majority, and every candidate on the Democratic ticket for Aldermen, Common Council Clerk, Sheriff, &c., was elected by about the same majority. Great rejoicings in the street. The Know-Nothings' majority in the town last April was over three hundred.

New-Haven Municipal Election.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, June 4.

The New-Haven city Election took place to-day. ALFRED BLACKMAN, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by 300 plurality and 160 majority over all opposition. The entire general ticket of the Democrats is elected.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, June 4.

The "Ancient and Honorable Artillery" celebrated their anniversary to-day by a dinner in Faneuil Hall, and the usual parade. Col. MOSES COBB was commissioned commander of the corps for the ensuing year.

Large Meeting in Opposition to the Liquor Law.

READING, Pa., Monday, June 4.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at noon to-day in the Market Square, in opposition to the new Liquor Law. Strong resolutions were adopted denouncing the law.

Railroad Casualty.

ALBANY, Monday, June 4.

The wife of HENRY MENCLE of Waterford, was instantly killed on Saturday evening, on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railway. She was driving a cow from the track at the time.

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

HALIFAX, Monday, June 4—9 P. M.

The steamship *Africa*, now in her tenth day out, has not yet reported herself, and there is little likelihood of her doing so to-night, owing to the prevalence of a very thick fog in our harbor.

Freshets in the Lehigh and Delaware Rivers.

EASTON, Pa., Monday, June 4.

The water in the Lehigh River has risen five feet, and in the Delaware twelve feet. No damage has yet been reported.

Non-arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 4.

We have received no mail south of Savannah this morning.

RIOT AND BLOODSHED IN PORTLAND.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

One Man Killed and many Seriously Wounded.

An extraordinary excitement growing out of the proceedings of the Mayor of Portland, (NEAL DOW,) in purchasing liquor for the City Agency, under the new law, occurred at Portland on Saturday evening, ending in tumult and the shedding of blood. We give below the particulars of the affair, as contained in the Portland *Argus* of yesterday morning.

The *Argus* makes the following statement:

It will be remembered that on Saturday morning we called the attention of the City Marshal and the police to the fact that a large quantity of spirituous liquors had been purchased in New-York and brought here for sale, and suggested to them the duty of seizing them. These liquors, $1,600 worth, Mr. NEAL DOW had stated to one of the Aldermen he had bought on his own individual responsibility, and had ordered them to be brought here and stored in the city. This being apparently in direct violation of law, making Mr. DOW liable to the penalty, on conviction, of imprisonment for thirty days, and rendering the liquors subject to seizure and destruction, a complaint was accordingly made to the Police Court, and Judge CARTER issued his warrant for the seizure of the liquors; but whether for the arrest of Mr. DOW we have not learned. Judge CARTER, however, instead of giving his warrant to an officer who was ready to make immediate service, put it in the hands of Deputy Marshal RING, who for some cause immediately disappeared, and could not be found.

Meantime the Board of Aldermen were suddenly summoned to meet, for the purpose, it was alleged, of effecting a transfer of the liquors to the city, for its agency, which was established on last Thursday night, by the casting vote of Mr. DOW, though the liquors were purchased some weeks since. After the Aldermen had been together a while, Deputy RING appeared and seized the liquors upon the warrant.

Quite a little crowd stood about the door where the liquors were stored, and in the vicinity, during the remainder of the afternoon, but perfect quiet and apparent good nature was observed. Soon after 7 o'clock a crowd began to collect about the deposit of the liquors in the City Hall building, and gradually increased until a little after 9 o'clock, when a cry of fire was raised, as we understand, by Mr. DOW's order, and the bells rung with a view of diverting the crowd from the spot. It had, however, a contrary effect, and greatly increased it, for a time, as the engine companies were brought from both extremes of the city to the centre in Market-square, where the crowd was assembled. They, however, soon withdrew, and the crowd began to diminish.

Occasionally during the evening, stones and brick-bats were thrown against the door of the liquor store, breaking the glass and sashes, and otherwise injuring the door. This was done, so far as we could see, by boys.

The whole affair was the merest boys play, done in the most apparent good nature, and with the least possible excitement. Indeed, nearly the whole crowd seemed to be there without other purpose than curiosity to see what might be done, and those who threw the missiles were without leaders, or apparent power to do harm.

It is our decided opinion, and we have not met an intelligent person who witnessed the proceedings of the evening, that does not concur with us, that an efficient police officer—with a dozen good men—could have easily dispersed the crowd any time prior to 9½ o'clock. Soon after 10 o'clock the crowd had materially diminished, and seemed rapidly dispersing, when Mr. DOW, accompanied by Captain GREEN, and a part of the Light Guard, appeared upon the sidewalk on the north side of the City Hall. The crowd were warned to disperse. His appearance, sword in hand, with soldiers, at once changed the temper of the multitude. They rallied around them and gave groans and hisses prior to the proclamation to disperse.

Mr. DOW then gave the order, "First section fire." The order was not obeyed, and the crowd then threw missiles. A part of the company started to escort Mr. DOW toward Middle-street, and the remainder immediately returned to their Armory in the third story of the City Hall building. At the time Mr. DOW gave the order to fire, (Capt. GREEN refused to give it as we understand, on the ground that he did not think the circumstances authorized it,) the company were standing directly opposite the entrance to the hall of the Mechanics' Association in Clapp's block, and their fire would have taken effect, if at all, upon the people on the sidewalk, a part of whom were mechanics just coming from their hall, and who were entirely unconscious that any such proceeding was called for or contemplated.

After Capt. GREEN's Company had retired, the brickbats flew thicker and stronger, and the police, who were aiding the Deputy Marshal, who had seized the liquors to guard them, commenced firing pistols charged only with powder. A sort of sham-fight was thus kept up between the crowd, which had now become more determined in its character, and the police, until about 11 o'clock, when Mr. DOW, with a portion of the Rifle Guards, under Capt. CHARLES W. ROBERTS, descended from the Light Guard's Armory, and with the muskets of the Light Guards, to the south side of the City Hall. The doors of the liquor store were then thrown open, and the firing commenced, by Mr. DOW's order, through the store upon the crowd in the street upon the other side of the building.

One man—GEORGE ROBBINS—second mate of the bark *Louisa Eaton*, was shot through the body, and almost instantly killed. The ball entered his right side, between the fifth and sixth ribs, passed through his body, cutting off the great aorta, (the artery through which the blood flows to the lower extremities,) and escaped between the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side. ROBBINS was very near the door when the shot was fired, and immediately fell into the arms of a man close by.

THOMAS MCCARTY, a hostler, aged 22 years, received a ball under his chin, which passed out through his cheek, breaking the jaw-bone in its passage.

THOMAS ROBINSON, a worthy young man 19 years of age, in the employ of Messrs. FERNALD & Co., while sitting on a box near Clapp's Block, on the opposite side of the street, was struck by a ball on the inside of the right ankle, behind the joint, the ball shattering the lower end of the tibia, or large bone of the leg, and passing out at the instep. The inner malleolar or shin bone was amputated by Dr. J. R. LORD, and amputation of the foot may yet be necessary.

HOWARD DENNISON, a young man residing on Atlantic-street, was struck by a pistol-ball in the front part of the arm. The ball penetrated to the bone, passed round without breaking it, and buried itself in the muscle at the back of the arm. The ball was removed, and the wound dressed by Dr. LORD.

THOMAS MCKENNEY, a young man about 20 years old, was slightly wounded by a bullet on the head. A young man by the name of FRANK MILLIKEN received a blow from a brick-bat in the face, making a severe wound; also an apprentice of Mr. FELT, and a young man employed at the United States Hotel, were slightly wounded by bullets.

JOHN A. POOR, Esq., on his way home from his office, passed, in company with two other gentlemen, in front of the Clapp and Deering Block, and just before reaching Preble-street a bullet passed through his hat, but did no injury. There were several other similar hair-breadth escapes. After firing for a while, the soldiers charged bayonet through the streets and made several wanton and rude arrests, though none were attempted in the early part of the evening when they ought to have been made. Mr. SETH HILBORN, an elderly gentleman, received a severe bayonet wound on the hip, while trying to get out of the way as fast as he could.

The *Argus*, after giving the above as a statement of the facts in the case, comments with severity upon the course of Mr. DOW in the execution of the Liquor law, which it alleges, has excited much hostile feeling against him. It expresses the belief that the purpose of the people assembled was only to spill some of the liquor which they believed to have been illegally obtained, and that if he had not appeared with the military, no serious harm would have been done.

The *State of Maine's* account of the riot is as follows:

At 9½ o'clock the different bells in the city rung an alarm of fire, which proved false, and the crowd returned in great numbers.

Stones were thrown by the crowd against the door of the rum shop by those outside. Some one then approached and attempted to read the riot act. Being a poor reader, his attempt excited derisive bursts of laughter.

The police inside the rum shop immediately commenced firing through the door into the crowd.

At 9 o'clock Mr. DOW sent an order to the armory of the Portland Light Guard, for them to appear under arms. Capt. CHARLES H. GREEN, Captain of the Company, objected to the course of proceedings. Mr. DOW came into the armory, prepared with ball cartridges, and commanded the men to load with powder and balls.

About twenty-four soldiers, with Capt. GREEN, Lieuts. KENDALL and SAWYER, then marched down stairs, with Mr. DOW at their head, being himself armed with a heavy black club.

Capt. GREEN was then ordered by the Mayor to order the Company to fire, and the men, in obedience to the word took aim. The Captain, however, hesitated, and asked the Mayor if he should fire. The Mayor said—"Stop a moment," and the order was countermanded. The Light Guard did not fire on the crowd, and came back into their armory. Soon after this Mr. DOW came into their armory, and wanted their muskets for the use of the Rifle Guard. Capt. GREEN submitted the question to a vote of the Company, when Mr. DOW interrupted, saying he did not request their arms, he demanded them.

The Rifle Guard, with Capt. CHAS. A. ROBERTS at their head, were they marched into the Armory of the Light Guard, without their consent, and took the guns that had been previously loaded, against the earnest protestations of the Light Guard.

Mr. DOW then asked how many of the Light Guard were ready to join with the Rifle Guard. Capt. GREEN put the question to his soldiers, but none of them fell into the ranks.

The Rifle Guard were then marched down into Middle-street, Mayor DOW at their head, and marched in double-file into the City shop.

Without a word of notice to the crowd on Congress-street, and without showing themselves to the crowd, Mayor DOW ordered the Rifle Guard to fire into Congress-street.

The order to fire was given so suddenly, that no one had any chance to escape from the range of their guns. Lieut. PATTEN, of the Rifle Corps, ran round the end of the City Hall, to give the citizens notice of their danger, but before he could do this the volley fired by the Rifle Guard swept across the street, by which five men fell.

The crowd was entirely without a leader or any organization, and nothing was easier than to have dispersed them without any special violence, by the arrest of a few of the most prominent. Not a tenth part had any other motive than idle curiosity, and the small proportion that wished to create a riot could easily have been silenced or carried off. It is stated, on what we deem good authority, that not a single arrest was made until after the firing had commenced."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

PORTLAND, Monday, June 4.

A public meeting was called to-day at 2 o'clock, to investigate the proceedings of our city authorities on Saturday night.

The meeting, which was largely attended, was presided over by Judge WELLS, and addressed by several of the leading citizens. A committee of nine was then appointed to inquire thoroughly into the matter, and, if found necessary, to prosecute the city authorities. The Committee was also directed to wait on Mayor DOW, and request him, on behalf of the citizens, to resign his office.

The funeral of ROBBINS took place at 6 o'clock this evening. His remains were followed to the grave by an immense procession.

A large number of special policemen are on duty to-night.

The First Liquor Martyr in Massachusetts—The Proprietor of the Revere House Sentenced to the House of Correction.

From the Boston Telegraph, June 1.

Mr. STEVENS was this morning sentenced by the Court to the House of Correction, as will be seen by the report in another place. He requested the reporters not to use his name in the papers. We have no disposition to treat Mr. STEVENS uncivilly, but we cannot see the justice of such a request, and cannot make any discrimination. With all suitable deference to Mr. STEVENS, we entertain the belief that persons who sell immense quantities of liquor in splendid palaces are doing very much more mischief than those who sell in the dirty cellars of Ann-street. It is proper to add that MICHAEL SCANLAN, sentenced to-day, made no such request.

From the Same.

In the continued case of PARAN STEVENS of the Revere House, (the leading Hotel of Boston,) a plea of *nolo contendere* was entered. He was accordingly duly sentenced to a fine of ten dollars and costs, and imprisonment for twenty days in the House of Correction, from which sentence he appealed and gave the requisite bonds. HENRY F. DURANT, Esq., appeared as his counsel.

[We regret that Mr. STEVENS should desire the reporters not to mention his case, for it seems a confession that he has been committing disreputable acts, which we cannot believe he really thinks he has.]

News by the Mails.

A new steamer, intended to run in the Upper Lake trade, has just been completed at the ship-yard of L. MOSES, in Cleveland. She bears the appropriate name of *Sebastopol*. For strength and capacity, says the *Plaindealer*, she is not surpassed by any craft in that trade on the lakes. Her engine was manufactured at the Cuyahoga Works, has 38-inch cylinder, 11 feet stroke of piston, and is rated at 800 horse-power. The wheels are 30 feet in diameter. She is about 830 tons capacity, and, with all her machinery, draws but four and a half feet of water, and with full cargo will not exceed eight and a half feet draught. No lighting over shoal water, or the St. Clair Flats can be apprehended. She cost about $60,000.

Among the forty or fifty Episcopal clergymen who were assembled at the recent consecration of St. Thomas' Church, New Haven, one was a lineal descendant of the first Puritan minister of New Haven, and another was a lineal descendant of one of his leading elders. It is also a fact of interest that a descendant of OLIVER CROMWELL is now a clergyman of the Church of England in Canada; while the last lineal male descendant of MARTIN LUTHER was a few years ago received back into the Romish communion.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, the poet, has engaged his passage in the ship *St. Nicholas*, which sails from New-York on the first of June. He will remain abroad a year to fit himself more perfectly for the duties of his Professorship. His predecessor, LONGFELLOW, was abroad for the same purpose when first appointed. Mr. LOWELL will proceed through France to Germany, and for a time at least, will reside in Dresden, where his sister, Mrs. PUTNAM, the writer on Hungary, is now living. A portion of his year abroad is to be spent in Spain.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Indiana has presented a splendid service of silver, which cost twenty-two hundred dollars, to WILLIAM SHUTE of Indianapolis, in token of the fidelity and efficiency with which he performed his duties as commissioner to superintend the construction of the Grand Lodge Hall in that city.

Rev. L. P. CLOVER has been invited by the Free Masons of Johnstown to preach a sermon on Masonry, in St. John's Church, Johnstown, on the 24th of June next, St. John's day.

NEW-YORK CITY.

"TIME WORKS WONDERS."

The Hards Out and the K. N.'s In the Stuyvesant—Breakers Ahead—Almost a Row.

In accordance with a printed call, a public meeting of the friends of "Sam" who are in favor of talking aloud was held last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute. Public curiosity to hear an open declaration of the principles of the American party did not seem very great, after all. At 8 o'clock the number present did not exceed a hundred, but before the meeting adjourned the room was packed, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. JOHN R. BURLESON, who nominated Mr. ROLLINS to the Chair. The nomination was sustained, and Mr. R. accepted it. The following Vice Presidents were nominated and elected:

L. L. Johnson, J. H. Valentine, P. A. Fowler, J. Wilson, J. P. Williams, J. A. Bazney, Robert Sargeant, A. Rushford, C. Z. Pond, H. Franklin, Col. S. B. Postley, Isaac Phyfe, F. Benner, H. F. Corey, Henry B. Reiser, B. O. Bryan, H. G. Boyd, Moses Decory.

Secretaries—Prof. S. F. Morse, W. S. Tisdale, Daniel M. Burkett.

The Chairman made a few remarks in opening the business of the evening. They were not here, he said, to-night in the character of politicians, to make and arrange machinery for a caucus. They appeared to-night as Americans, and it is was their wish to present as Americans, American truths and principles, which were worthy of their support. The had met to lay before the public their principles, in the old-fashioned republican way. They had met in the spirit of conciliation and fair dealing. They thought it was time the world knew what they were; they would find that they had everything to encourage them, and nothing to cause alarm.

The address of the evening embodying the principles of the American party, was read by Mr. CORNELIUS MATHEWS. The article is a document of extreme length, touching on the various topics which have been repeatedly published, namely: Americans should be paramount, filling all the offices of honor and emolument. The address also urges the necessity of cultivating a national literature. The question of citizenship was also discussed at some length. At the close of the address a series of resolutions were offered concurring in all that had been read; and further, that it was the opinion of this meeting that they should leave Religion and Slavery where the Constitution left them. The resolutions were seconded by

Mr. WILLIAMS, who rose, he said, to support the resolution now submitted to the meeting. This might be called the platform of the great American party, founded and about to be founded in this country. [Applause.] Mr. WISE could not longer stigmatize them for meeting in secret. He, and all other wise, could have the full benefit of the night's proceedings now and forever after. He understood there was a sentiment of sympathy abroad in regard to foreigners—it might be philanthropy—he had nothing to say against it, but he had selfishness enough to cling to his country and his countrymen above those of all countries.

If loving his country ever well was an error, he owned up to it. The platform that had been readed was American, and was just what they needed. He understood they were to have enemies here to-night. Well, he was not afraid of them. They might boast of their victory in Virginia in electing WISE, but it took ten thousand foreign votes to accomplish this, and they were obtained at the expense of the Government. If it was a triumph, it was the first that had ever been gained by the Administration. [Laughter.] They had always, in his opinion, paid too high for the foreign vote. He did not object to foreigners coming to our shores, but he did not like to see them thrust forward and elected into places of trust and power immediately after they had landed on our shores. If they were not the very people who had fought our forefathers, they were, at least, their descendants, and why should they be so flattered and courted? How was it possible that they, coming from a land of tyranny and misrule, could be capable of setting in the halls of legislation? It was more than he could understand why they could so soon comprehend the principles of freedom, educated as they were in the centre of everything that was Anti-Republican. They appear to be wonderfully transformed when they come here, but God above knows what tyrants they become when they get into office. There was one sentiment in the address which they had heard to-night, with which he heartily concurred; that was to leave slavery and religion where the Constitution left them. He hoped as an American party they would never pretend to be wiser than those laws. There was too much at stake to risk the safety of the Union for the sake of three million blacks. The white was just as good as the black, [cheers,] and they should not peril the country for their sakes. Philanthropy did not require any such risk at our hands. [Renewed cheers.]

The Chair, at the conclusion of these remarks, proceeded to ask if there was any opposition to the passage of the resolutions.

A gentleman rose for an explanation. He wanted to know if the address was submitted for their approval. When told that it was only an explanation of their principles, and not submitted for adoption, he asked to be permitted to offer an amendment to the resolutions. The resolutions, he said, were not to the point. The address was pretty good, but the resolutions were not in keeping with it.

The Chair desired him to explain.

The gentleman said, that that resolution in relation to Slavery was not in keeping with republican principles. He was about to move his amendment, when the meeting became uproarious.

"Put him out," "put him out," was heard from all parts of the house. The Chair in alarm attempted to call the meeting to order. "Go on," "go on," shouted an opposite faction.

The gentleman was allowed to proceed:

Let me give one reason for pressing my amendment. It is this: The Constitution has left Slavery no where, and I move that portion of the address be stricken out.

Loud calls of "Question, question," during which, several speakers attempted to gain the floor. When the din and clatter had subsided, a gentleman on the opposite side of the room was allowed to go on. They were here to-night, he said, to discuss American principles; these side issues only agitated the public mind. He hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion, or that it would be voted down. [Great applause and cheering, and cries of "Question, question."]

The CHAIR—Order—order. All who are in favor of the motion will say Aye, opposed No.

The motion to adopt was lost. Great excitement and cheering followed this result.

Gentleman No. 2, who hoped the thing would be voted down, offered an additional amendment, that each native born American is entitled to all the rights of any native one American.

A VOICE—Lay it on the table.

A voice from the platform called for an explanation.

Gentleman No. 2 began to explain, but met with some difficulty in throwing any additional light on the subject. A number of the audience wished to choke him off.

VOICES—"Hear him, hear him;" "No gag law;" "Move it lay on the table;" "Allow the gentleman to explain." [Great excitement.]

The gentleman was allowed to explain, but was unfortunate in leaving his hearers in the dark on the slave question.

A VOICE—"What is meant by that resolution—black or white?"

ANOTHER VOICE—"That's it."

It was moved to lay it on the table.

GENTLEMAN No. 1, AGAIN—Mr. Chairman—[cries of "Order, order, hear him, hear him."]—I am going—

Here the unfortunate speaker was choked off by the Chairman putting the question, which was carried with considerable majority.

When quiet was restored, a gentleman began to say that there was some misunderstanding.

From the platform—"Well, let the split come." [*Great sensation.*]

The Chairman arose to pour oil on the troubled waters. He said that there were many chapters and councils connected with the American party, and these questions had often distracted them and made them disagree materially. Their object to-night was to harmonize, to make themselves known to those who did not and who did belong to the order of United Americans. He proceeded to enlighten the order on the path which it was their duty as Americans to pursue.

After the remarks from the Chair, a gentleman attempted to obtain a hearing, but was denied, by moving an adjournment and nine cheers for "SAM." But the gentleman would not allow himself to be so coolly shut off, and great was the excitement thereon. Voices in a tumult roared and yelled, "put him out," "go on," "hear him," "order, order," "engage a room of your own and invite us there." [Laughter.]

When the noise subsided a little, an inquiry was made as to the propriety of the Chairman allowing such a motley discussion. This was a signal for the renewal of the same scenes. The prospects of a rough and tumble fight all round seemed at this point probable.

The question on adjournment was put and lost, when the scene of confusion was again renewed. A stentorian voice above the noise and din was heard to exclaim, "Are we Americans?" when an echo came from the far corner of the room replying, "We are."

The motion was again put on adjournment, but whether lost or not it was difficult to decide; but the Chairman said so, and after giving half-a-dozen cheers for SAM the audience quietly dispersed.

Sons of Shylock—Railroad Conductors.

Yesterday, accompanied by four mechanics in my employ, we entered one of the Sixth-avenue cars at the corner of Chambers-street, with a view of returning home. When near our place of destination, a five-dollar bill was presented to the Conductor from which to deduct our fare. He pronounced the bill bad. Another bill, of the same amount, was tendered, when we were informed that it could not be changed; and unless the amount requisite for our passage was forthcoming, he (the Conductor) should retain the bill and compel us to accompany him to the office—which we did with considerable reluctance, being three-fourths of a mile distant from the homes of some of us. Having remonstrated with the Conductor, I determined to ascertain at the office whether such conduct was tolerated by the proprietors; and on inquiry, I was informed that the Conductor had a right to do as he had done; that it was the duty of the passenger to have the exact amount of fare; and that passengers had frequently been compelled, under like circumstances, to do the same thing. What I want to ascertain is,—and I think that information will be of use to the public,—whether such conduct on the part of Conductors of public conveyances, acting under direction of the proprietors of the same, is warranted in the eye of the Law, in dragging their passengers entirely out of their way, to the neglect of their business, &c., because so unfortunate as to have not less than a $5 bill.

The United States Insurance Company.

In accordance with previous notice the election for Directors of the above Company took place yesterday, at the offices of the Corporation, No. 63 Wall-street, Messrs. WILLIAM MACKAY, MOSES TUCKER and ABNER CHICHESTER, acting as inspectors of election.

On the closing of the poll the following gentlemen were declared elected:

DIRECTORS.—Joshua S. Underhill, Samuel L. Mitchell, Silas Hicks, James Marsh, Benjamin Corlies, D. A. Cushman, Stephen Van Wyck, William H. Titus, Robert S. Murray, Solomon Griffin, Walter Underhill, Ebenezer Cauldwell, Peter R. Bonnett, Morris Ketchum, Joseph N. Lord, Charles T. Cromwell, Charles P. Leverick, Charles Kneeland, Henry S. Terbell, Robert B. Minturn, George J. Cornell, Thomas W. Pearsall, Robert Bowne, George D. Post, William H. Bradford, Samuel C. Paxson, Charles E. Bill, Walter F. Brush, William Cromwell, Merritt Trimble, Benjamin M. Tredwell, A. S. Underhill, Oliver E. Tweedy, William H. Hussey and Samuel Lord.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.—Moses Tucker, William Mackay and Abner Chichester.

The meeting then adjourned.

Bank of the Commonwealth.

A meeting of the stockholders of the above institution was held yesterday at noon at the banking house of the concern, for the purpose of electing directors and inspectors of election—Messrs. RICHARD P. HERRICK and JOHN H. MORTIMER, officiating as inspectors.

The balloting having proceeded until 2 o'clock P. M., the returns were made out and the following gentlemen were declared elected:

Directors—James B. Wilson, Edward Haight, John J. Herrick, Lewis B. Brown, Benj. C. Lee, Paul N. Spofford, George B. Grinell, W. M. Benjamin, Jonathan Thompson, Charles L. Frost, Henry Keep, W. M. Gawtry, Benjamin M. Whitlock, C. K. Sutton, James B. Vandervoort, and James P. Cronkhill.

Inspectors of Election—John H. Mortimer, John D. Wilson, and Richard P. Herrick. Adjourned.

The newly elected Board of Directors met immediately after the adjournment of the election meeting, and reappointed Mr. JAMES B. WILSON President, and Mr. JAMES B. CRONKHILL President *pro tem.*, the President being sick.

Iron Boats for the Panama Bay.

The Morgan Iron Works have just completed the second iron lighter for the Panama Railroad Company. The dimensions are: Length, 75 feet; beam, 20 feet; depth, 5 feet; and built expressly for light draft, great strength, and facility of transhipment. The first lighter of this class was shipped in sections by the schooner *Pedee*, on the 20th ult., for Aspinwall. From Aspinwall it will be transported by railway to Panama. Four other lighters are now under way, and will be sent out as soon as possible to meet the increasing freight on this great highway of nations. Mr. WATSON, the Company's Engineer, goes by the *George Law* with a strong force of mechanics, to erect these boats at the Company's Works on Panama Bay.

The Aldermen.

The O'KEEFE family received the attentions of Alderman BRIGGS and the Board last night. The inkstand aimed at BRIGGS's head by Alderman HOWARD did *not* hit that gentleman—whom, by the way, no sane man after reading the Police Investigation case—can persist in calling a coward. The Alderman from the Sixth must have got the wrong word. In the excitement of the occasion, he probably uttered a word he did not mean.

Let no citizen, curious as to the state of Aldermanic dignity, omit reading our account of the proceedings last night.

The Academy of Medicine.

At the June meeting of the Academy of Medicine, the Special Committee appointed at the December meeting to report "on the treatment of diseases of the larynx and trachea, by the topical use of the nitrate of silver, and on the catheterization of the bronchi, &c." will probably report.—*N. Y. Medical Times.*

The above announcement is said to be "by authority." The occasion is likely to be an interesting one. Inasmuch, however, as two or three of the members (very wisely, for they often take part in the discussion,) object to the *presence of reporters*, whoever wishes to know the drift of the *report and its discussion, does well to go* in person to the place. Of course we refer only to members; —*others, unless specially invited, have no business* inside.

The Kane Expedition.

Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, the *Arctic* and *Release*, of the HARTSTEIN ARCTIC Expedition, left their anchorage off Quarantine, for their prolonged and perilous tour of search for Dr. KANE. With favoring sea and propitious breeze, the vessels set sail. Officers and all attached to the Expedition were in fine spirits. If efficient men and the utmost possible foresight of necessary contingencies can induce to successful termination of the difficult task delegated the present Expedition, such results must be theirs. Best wishes of all certainly attend them.

Preferred Marriage to Prison.

An interesting widow, who had basked in the smiles of two previous husbands, preferred a charge of seduction under the promise of marriage against a gay bachelor of thirty-two. The faithless swain was arrested and brought before Justice BRENNAN and acknowledged the corn, but rather than go to prison he preferred to be married to the blushing fair one. The Justice accordingly made the twain one, after which they both went on their way rejoicing.

False Report.

The rumor of a child murder having been committed in the Twentieth Ward is without foundation.

☞ It is Prof. TAYLER LEWIS, not Prof. Tayler Jarvis, (as it was erroneously printed,) whose *Six Days of Creation* we noticed on Saturday.

Demilt Dispensary Report for May, 1855.

Whole number of patients under treatment, 2,376; new patients, 2,320; attended at their residences, 270; attended at the Dispensary, 1,960. The diseases are classified as follows: Of the Head and Abdomen, Fevers, &c., 309; of the Heart, Lungs and Throat, 163; of the Eye and Ear, 104; of the Skin, 107; of Women, 83; of Children, 189; Surgical Department, 200; Minor Surgery, 236; Vaccination, 307. Total males, [illegible]; females, 1,336. Born in the United States, 946; in Ireland, 1,166; in other countries, 96. Sent to the Hospital, 15; died, 17; remaining under treatment, [illegible]; prescriptions dispensed during the month, 3,[illegible].

E. LEE JONES, M. D., House Physician.

Tired of Life.

A man named JOHN MARK, who had from some cause or another become tired of life, attempted to commit suicide by jumping off Judd's wharf into the river. Some philanthropic citizens saw the rash act and rescued the drowning man from his courted perilous position.

☞ On Saturday a woman named NOLAND appeared at the Tombs, and complained that she had six children who were depending on her for support, and that they were now in a state of starvation. She was referred to the Almshouse by a policeman. She stated that her husband was a ship carpenter, and that about three weeks since he sailed for California, telling her that he had left $150 in the Bowery Savings Bank for her use. She made application at the bank the day after he left, and discovered that she had been imposed upon; and she has subsequently learned that he is now at work in a ship yard at Charlestown, Mass.

Progress of Peace.

From the Washington Intelligencer, June 4.

All our readers must enjoy as much as we ourselves do the disappearance of the clouds which lately darkened our Southern political sky, and our exemption from the exciting denouncements of outrage and threats of war which daily issued forth from our metropolitan official press, and were caught up and echoed by all the fully-longing "right or wrong" prints through the land. After such alarming clamor the present calm is very pleasant, and must be welcome to all honestly-disposed people, thanks to the prudent counsels of the Government and its resistance of filibustering influences.

And now we are gratified to find that the interests of peace are progressive, as well as the ayils of contention. Gen. CONCHA said to our officers, we understand, that the President had by his large-bent effectually put down filibustering, and relieved him of all anxiety, and obviated all dangers of difficulty or collision; and we have hardly got the news of this peaceful state of affairs in the Gulf of Mexico before we receive intelligence that the two remaining questions of difficulty have been satisfactorily settled at Madrid. The last steamer brought us private letters from Paris containing the very acceptable information that our *Chargé d'Affaires* at Madrid, Mr. PERRY, had obtained from the Spanish Government an entirely satisfactory adjustment of the *El Dorado* case and that of the Vice-Consul at Sagua la Grande, Mr. THOMPSON. It is said, indeed, that Mr. PERRY has succeeded so far as to obtain an order for the dismissal of the Lieutenant Governor of Sagua la Grande who caused the arrest of Mr. THOMPSON.

As a further security for peace, we are happy to learn by the same letters that the Spanish Government has, in the spirit of conciliation, issued instructions for their cruisers in the West Indies, which will prevent the recurrence of any difficulty in that quarter, or any just cause of complaint on our part. So successful, indeed, has been our Chargé d'Affaires in carrying out the instructions and wishes of his Government, that we apprehend Mr. DODGE will, happily for his own comfort, find little left unsettled to give him any trouble.

Mr. DE CUETA, we understand, returns home from the United States at his own request. He is a *moderado* in politics, and opposed to the policy of the *progresista* party, which has present possession of the Government, and controls its foreign affairs.

Texas Items.

The exchanges from the interior continue to report showers of rain, and the farming interests are prospering in many parts of the State.

The San Antonio *Herald* states that a German was publicly whipped in Seguin not long since, for stealing a pig. The German had been convicted before a magistrate.

The sloop *Lone Star*, employed in lightering from Aransas to Corpus Christi, was capsized on the 18th inst.

The Austin State *Times* says that seven houses were destroyed in Georgetown by a storm on the 18th inst. Mr. SNELL and lady were slightly hurt.

The stage at Yorktown was overturned, but three passengers escaped without injury.

The *Times* asks why it is that the Rangers are not paid? It is now more than two months since an appropriation was made to pay them by Congress. They were turned adrift at Fort Clark without pay or subsistence, and altogether they have been badly used.

The Gonzales *Inquirer* of the 19th, says FRANK HILL was executed in that city on the day previous, in the presence of about twenty-five hundred persons. The culprit addressed the assembly, and referred to his forlorn and neglected youth as the primary cause of his crime.

The *Inquirer* states that a man named A. FRANK was accidentally drowned while bathing in the Guadalupe river. FRANK was a merchant in Gonzales.

The same paper says:

"We learn that a severe hail storm passed over a portion of this and De Witt County, a few days since, which destroyed a greater portion of the crops, fencing timber, etc., in its route. Its track was about three-quarters of a mile in width, and the hailstones nearly the size of a hen's egg."

A lady living near San Antonio recently gave birth to two pairs of twins at one time—fine healthy babies.

The Austin State *Gazette* of the 20th says:

"It is reported that a fight lately took place near Fort Belknap, between one of the beef contractors and a squad of Camanches, who desired to take the beef before being weighed out. The contractor succeeded at first in getting his cattle back, but it was only to inveigle him into a trap. It was not long before he was again waylaid, when some thirty Indians jumped out of an ambush of chapparal and killed the contractor's guide and the horses of the company. The cattle were then stampeded, and the Camanches, securing some of them, had a fine feast at the expense of Uncle Sam."

There is a rumor in San Antonio that Gen. SMITH has selected Corpus Christi as the most central position for head quarters.

The El Paso and Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroads have agreed to unite the companies, and a conference will be held at Louisville in a few weeks to settle the details of the arrangement.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Trinity County, held at Sumpter on the 29th ult., Hon. G. T. WOOD was nominated as a candidate for Governor, and Hon. D. C. DICKSON, Lieutenant Governor.

BEWARE OF VENTURING TOO NEAR.—While several young ladies were out on Saturday, for the purpose of viewing the Falls, and inhaling the breeze which the descending waters roll up from the pool below, they ventured quite too near the precipice which overhangs the chasm, a few rods north of the Genesee Falls Mills. They were walking nearly abreast, when the one nearest the declivity slipped and fell partly down on the slope, with barely a span of earth between her and the rocks below. Her friends observing her perilous situation, and nearly powerless from emotion, slid gently down upon the slope they were traversing, when the one hovering, as it were, over the abyss, clasped tightly the dress of her nearest companion; the next in order did the same by the one above her. Thus linked, they held fast, and thereby enabled their friend to move carefully from the point over which the added weight of a feather would have precipitated her to certain death.

Rochester Advertiser.

CANADA.

A New Watering Place on the Northern Frontier.

[FROM OUR CANADA CORRESPONDENT.]

ST. CATHARINES, Thursday, May 31, 1855.

I promised, on my Summer tour, (which has begun early for the sake of the trout-fishing,) to give you some account of anything that might strike me as likely to interest your readers; and I now begin with a letter from Canada West.

After a warm delicious Summer day, I find myself sitting by a window on the heights of St. Catharines, which commands a superb view of the rich scenery which surrounds this enchanting place. How little do we know of Canada West, if St. Catharines and its environs are a fair representation of the beauty of this almost unknown country. Underneath my window I see little steamers, schooners, and vessels of almost every description, sweeping gracefully and rapidly by on the Welland Canal, to and fro, in their freighted voyages between the lakes. Just now a new and beautiful ship has passed on her voyage from Lake Superior, with her precious freight, destined for the Old World. This immense Welland Canal, which admits of vessels of a draft of nine feet, twenty feet beam, and two hundred and forty-five feet keel, flows around the town of St. Catharines, which stands only twelve miles west of the suspension bridge on Niagara River, and directly on the line of the Great Western Railway, which already extends from Niagara to Detroit, diverting an immense amount of travel from Lake Erie and from the Ohio Shore Road. It is an incorporated town of nine or ten thousand inhabitants, characterized by all the bustle and activity that belong to American cities of recent growth and rapid ambition. A vast amount of English capital has recently been thrown into all the British Provinces of America, but more especially into Canada West, which being a newer country and possessing a richer soil, offers higher inducements for the investment of money; and the whole district is making a more rapid progress than has ever been witnessed on this Continent, except in a few instances with our Western States.

The effect of the Reciprocity Treaty has been unmixed good, as far as it has gone, but the people desire something more; for while they have been relieved from the burdens they paid before, they are still subjected to serious delays and repeated annoyances in their clearances from the various ports, and what they deem to be unnecessary formalities in the manifests, and examinations of their cargoes. But, step by step we shall advance on the road to enlightened commercial intercourse; and it may perhaps be the policy as well as the duty of our Republic, to lead the way in this gradual but glorious and inevitable emancipation from the trammels which have been imposed upon us in an unenlightened age, by the necessities, the suspicions, the wars, the jealousies, and the conflicts of barbarous nations in barbarous times.

One of those results which rendered the Reciprocity Treaty a consummation so devoutly to be wished, was the fact that a rapid and increasing migration from the Yankee land was taking place to Canada. Nearly three-quarters of the population of St. Catharines is American; and I am glad to find here that no jealousies exist on the part of what we call the foreign population towards Americans who have come here to invest their property, to seek employment, or even for the sole purpose of speculation.

I have visited the artesian spring. I had, before leaving home, examined several chemical analyses of the mineral water, which may be best described as the chloride de calcium, which has been found by thousands of individuals almost a specific remedy for dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, as well as for many other diseases, and which for bathing purposes, as well as for inward application (in a concentrated form, when used at a distance,) is, in the opinions of the learned and scientific, the most powerful and effective remedy that is known to exist. In this opinion I may mention that Dr. WORCESTER, of Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. CROFT, of Toronto, and other well known gentlemen of the highest reputation in science, have fully concurred.

Around this Spring has been constructed, during the last year, one of the most spacious and magnificent edifices for hotel purposes that has yet been reared upon the Continent. It has been built at great expense, in a noble form of architecture, and of materials of brick and stone. It is entirely in the modern style, so far as all its appointments are concerned, although it is somewhat more massive and imposing than any edifice I have seen of the kind in an American watering place. With several good hotels in the town, the accommodations were found altogether too limited for the number of invalids who frequented the place, and Mr. E. W. STEPHENSON, one of the most opulent citizens here, and the proprietor of the Spring, undertook the construction of a first class hotel. It is nearly completed, and will be opened with considerable ceremony by the Mayor, the Governor-General, and other distinguished dignitaries, on the 13th of June. It will be an occasion of unusual splendor and interest.

St. Catharines is surrounded by a very rich agricultural region, and there are many very beautiful private residences in the town, and rich farms stretching away in all directions indicate the wealth and the taste of the people.

In a few days I may send you another letter or two about this region. It is almost a *terra ignota* to the United States.

TENNESSEE.

Its Resources, Climate and Productions—Its Institutions, Society, Education, Internal Improvements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NASHVILLE, Friday, May 4, 1855.

There is perhaps no State in the Union whose natural wealth exceeds, in proportion to its size, that of Tennessee.

Possessed of a soil which is rich and easily cultivated, together with its fine climate, its agricultural facilities, are naturally highly favorable; but as in many other instances where nature has done much, mankind will do but little. The science and practice of agriculture here, is deplorably behind the age, or, if understood, sadly neglected, the effects of which are seriously felt. It is not uncommon to see farmers, who own from three hundred to a thousand acres of land, buying a few bales of hay, or a sack of potatoes, the products of Northern States, when with one-half the labor and attention that is required of the Northern farmers, they might amply supply, not only themselves, but could furnish an abundant surplus for exportation. It is quite a curiosity for one who has seen farming in its excellence, to observe the somewhat primitive means that are still employed. Instead of sub-soil ploughs, sowing machines, corn planters, reapers, and threshing machines, a small (and in some instances wooden!) plow is used, and, as might be expected, with the results above mentioned. Corn is planted, or covered, with a plow or sort of scraper, the hoe being but little used, either in planting or cultivating; but, thanks to Yankee industry and ingenuity, they are growing wiser, and are introducing, gradually and with no little suspicion, the various improvements in agricultural implements.

The climate of Tennessee is well adapted for growing, in their greatest perfection, corn, wheat, Irish potatoes and the general products of the Northern and Western States, together with a limited supply of cotton and tobacco. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add, that under the management of enterprising Northern farmers, it might be made an agricultural paradise. The mineral resources of the State can hardly be over-estimated; coal, iron, copper and zinc are found; the first two in the greatest abundance, and of good quality.

There is also a general supply of marble of different kinds, some of which is of a variegated, reddish color, susceptible of a fine polish, and is used for ornamental work of various descriptions, with beautiful effect.

Why is it that, with all these natural advantages, Tennessee is so far behind the age in usefulness and importance? Why is it that, almost in the very centre of the Union, there are thousands of acres lying uncultivated and unoccupied, and consequently impoverishing the country in which it is located? It is because there is a local disease prevailing, which is practically opposed to enterprise, intelligence and industry—the victims of which are deserving of our pity as well as censure.

It is idle to suppose that the evils of Slavery are confined to a particular class, and that its subjects are of a peculiar color, for it is often the case that the owners of slaves are the least at liberty, and in the true sense of the word, in the worst possible state of dependence.

That which is called society here is an artificial production, promoted or at least sustained by cold and unmeaning formalities. Congeniality in feeling and social enjoyments are but imperfectly realized. The cause of education, which has so long been neglected, is beginning to receive a part of that attention which it so justly deserves. A system of free schools is being introduced in the larger towns; yet the State in general is sadly deficient in this respect. It is to be hoped that the interest which is being awakened may be thoroughly effective. There are many schools that rejoice in the name of Academies and Colleges, which for character and efficiency would fall far below in comparison with the common schools of New-York or New-England. They succeed, however in *graduating* large numbers with a very superficial and incorrect education, the studies tending to usefulness and utility being generally the most neglected.

Next in importance to a general system of education is the want of internal improvements, which is seriously felt by the business community, and is one of the greatest drawbacks upon the prosperity of the State, its vast resources necessarily remaining undeveloped.

A little more industry, a little more enterprise, a little more regard for intelligent labor, and a great deal more of the spirit of their illustrious CROCKETT, and Tennessee would be practically, what she is in reality, one of the most important States in the Union. BURGOT.

The Valley of the Passaic.

Some traveler who has roamed in lands across the water, has told us that the valley which is mirrored in the crystal Passaic, is the only one in America which reminds him of Italy. In Italy I have never been, but if there is anything beneath her sunny skies as beautiful as this landscape upon which my eye now rests, her reputation has not been unjustly acquired.

In New-England we are compared to Switzerland, for there we are majestic, bold and wild—but here dwells the spirit of beauty—that charming repose which some poets admire so much in fair ladies as well as fair valleys. There are no beetling crags or foaming cataracts,—even "The Falls," which have acquired us a little cataract celebrity, partake of the general spirit of quiet, and fall gently for fear of marring the universal harmony.

I am guilty of wishing with little Frank, in the primer,

"Oh that Summer would last always,"

when I alight in such a place as this. It is beautiful when morning veils it in her misty robe with woof of golden beams,—it is beautiful in the glory of mid-day splendor; and when the moon casts over it her silvery mantle, it is still beautiful.

The valley of the Passaic and the banks of the Hudson have been longer than almost any other region in our country under the refining hand of cultivation. The hill-slopes upon their borders are dotted not with cottages only, but with villas of Gothic and Doric architecture. Here are to be found the descendants of the genuine old Knickerbockers, who pride themselves on being the aristocracy of the country—and though this is considered by some a vain boast, in our Republican land, it certainly is no discredit that, during two or three generations, a family of any name have retained the ancestral estates, and so preserved their wealth and dignity that no alien has intruded into the halls of their fathers. It is a pleasant thought, let the radical say what he will, that we are sitting beneath the same vine and fig tree that sheltered our fathers a hundred years ago. It is an honest pride that prompts the son to add to, instead of deteriorating from the family dignity. An old family may be no better than a new, or a *parvenu*, and at least the new one may become as good as the old—and, as far as social life is concerned, is not to be judged by age or birth—yet family pride is not the foolishness it is sometimes represented. Not all the wealth of the Indies is so precious an inheritance for a parent to leave his child as a good name, and there must be some kind of intellectual and moral worth in a family that has preserved its name and estates through succeeding generations. Some of the members may degenerate and become worthless, and then are no more to be respected for belonging to an "old family," but less so perhaps.

In our country there are no *feudal tenures*, no *rights of primogeniture*, no law to preserve to families their *lands* and *hereditaments*; the family must preserve itself, and when it does is worthy of more respect than when preserved by Government.

In our country we have no fault to find that talent has not its due share of honor. Wisdom and knowledge are the idols before which the multitude bow far more reverently than they do before Mammon. But gold is not the despicable thing it is sometimes represented. The foundations of the Halls of Science must be gold, and cultivation of every kind may be purchased with it; and when we shall have learned that respectability and gentility do not consist in display, and riches be valued according to their capacity of procuring elevating enjoyments, "old families" will become more numerous, and increase in honor.

So much in behalf of the old Knickerbockers, whose ample and comfortable homesteads I see scattered all through this valley, and for whom I have a great respect, though I do not think they constitute the only Aristocracy our poor country can boast.

The Passaic is neither broad nor deep, yet it bears on its bosom the schooner, which glides along with so dignified and graceful an air; pretty skiffs are dotting the surface, with the oars dipping in the sparkling ripples; kine are lazily feeding upon the banks,

"And the mower whets his scythe,
While the milk maid singeth blithe."

But the beauty of it all is that we can go out to enjoy it in a *morning dress and sun bonnet!* and neither the ducks nor geese nor lowing kine will think the worse of us. How we wish there were as sensible personages in the City, or that we could summon the audacity to defy those who are not, and take a walk in a condition to improve our health instead of destroying it. Somebody will assure us that we may; but what would be the consequence? why, we should be branded as a "Strong Minded Woman," and a woman must get very strong minded indeed, before she can make up her mind to endure the aspersions which the enemies of health and comfort are accustomed to bestow upon those who trespass upon conventionalities.

We are not in a village, but on a farm, which yieldeth abundantly of every fruit and herb bearing seed; where a Gothic Cottage adorns the hill slope, which roses and honeysuckles embower with beauty, and which is surrounded by whole beds of vines, of a different sort, that promise good things in *Summer time*. The Garden of Eden could scarcely have been more beautiful, and we are sure Adam and Eve would never have sinned themselves into banishment from it if they could have foreseen the terrible doom they entailed upon their descendants of earning their bread by the sweat of their brows, in a great city, in July and August.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL MISCELLANIES. By GEORGE BANCROFT. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 517. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Not only in his own country, but across the world of waters which divides us from our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, GEORGE BANCROFT is deservedly considered as one of the greatest historians of his time. Learned, well-read, industrious, master of a style eminently terse and vigorous, such a man might have made his mark in whatever department of literature it pleased him to devote his talents and accomplishments to. He might have flirted with several of the *Muses*, but attached himself to Clio. His contributions to general literature, during a period of thirty years, are contained in the volume before us, and by far the greater portion of its contents first saw the light fully twenty years ago. It is fitting that such papers should be preserved, for the early works of a great Master possess interest, not only on their own account, but as marking the development, changes and completion of his style. In the case of Mr. BANCROFT, if he never had written the *History of the United States*, this book is sufficiently good to challenge attention for its own merits.

It consists of Essays, Studies in German Literature, Studies in History, and occasional Addresses,—concluding with that much discussed one, delivered last November, on the "Necessity, the Reality and the Promise of the Progress of the Human Race." It will thus be seen that Mr. BANCROFT has labored not only in the field of history, but also in that of *belles lettres* and philosophical inquiry. Such labors prepared him, unconsciously, but effectively, for the *magnum opus* which, when completed, will be a monument of research, impartiality, and talent patriotically applied.

The *Essays* are on the following subjects: The Doctrine of Temperaments, (the five sources of difference among men,) Ennui, and the Ruling Passion in Death. The *Studies in German Literature* include, General Characteristics, the Revival of German Literature, Men of Science and Learning, the Age of SCHILLER and GOETHE, and Translations executed between 1818 and 1824. The *Studies in History* are Economy of Athens, Decline of the Roman People, Russia, and the Wars of Russia and Turkey. The *Occasional Addresses*, besides the latest, already named, relate to CALVIN, the Office of the People in Art, Government and Religion, the Memory of CHANNING, and an Oration on ANDREW JACKSON. Upon these subjects, varied as they are, he has thrown a flood of light, illustrating them philosophically, and everywhere enriching them with the treasures of observation and research. What we chiefly admire is the vigor of his language and the breadth of his views.

The truth of the following passage will be generally admitted:

"The literature of the hour is essentially transient. The public mind seizes rapidly every discovery; and rightly claims the instant distribution of truth. But with this is connected a feverish excitement for novelty. The world, in the earliest period of which accounts have reached us, followed after the newest strains; and now the voice of the past, all musical as it is with the finest harmonies of human intelligence, is lost in the jangling din of temporary discussions. Philosophy steals from the crowd, and hides herself in retirement, awaiting a better day; erudition is undervalued, and almost disappears. It would seem as though the wise men of old frowned in anger on the turbulence of the petty passions, and withdrew from the contentious haunts, where wisdom has no votaries, and tranquillity no followers. In the days of ancient liberty, the public places rang with the nervous eloquence of sublime philosophy; and the streets of Athens offered nothing more attractive than the keen discussions, the piercing satire, and the calm philanthropy of SOCRATES. But now it is ephemeral politics which rule the city and the country; the times of deep reflection, of slowly-maturing thought, are gone by; the age of studious learning is past, and everything is carried along the rushing current of public economy, or of private business. Life is divided between excited passions and morbid indifference.

"And is this current so strong, that it cannot be resisted? Can we never separate ourselves from the throng, and with dispassionate coolness, watch the various emotions and motives by which society is swayed?

"The moralists, who utter their oracles in the commonplace complaints of a heathenish discontent, tells us that we are born but to pursue, and pursue but to be deceived. They say that man in his eagerness for earthly honors, is like the child that chases the gaudy insect; the pursuit idle; the object worthless. They tell us that it is but an illusive star, which beams from the summit of the distant hill; advance, and its light recedes; ascend, and a wider space is yet to be traversed, and a higher hill is seen beyond. And they tell us that this is vanity. But how poorly have they studied the secrets of the human breast! How imperfectly do they understand the feebleness and the strength of man's fortitude! If glory still rests on the remotest hill, if the distant sky is still invested with the delicate hues of promise, pursuit remains a pleasure; and the pilgrim, ever light-hearted, passes heedlessly over each rugged barrier. But suppose the alluring star to be blotted out; the lustre of the horizon to have faded into the shades of a cloudy evening; the pursuit to be now without an object; and the blood which hope had sent merrily through the veins, to curdle round the desponding heart. Then it is, that the springs of joy are poisoned by the demons of listlessness.

"The scholar and the Christian have guarantees against despair. The desire for intelligence is never satisfied but with the attainment of that wisdom which passes all understanding; and the mind discerning the bright lineaments of its perfect exemplar, can set no limits to the sacred passion, which recognizes the connection of the human with the divine, and places before itself a boundless career of advancement."

Here is a tribute, well-deserved, to a profession to which society owes a vast debt:

"No class of men in the regular discharge of duty incur danger more frequently than the honest physician. There is no type of malignant maladies with which he fails to become acquainted; no hospital so crowded with contagion, that he dares not walk freely through its wards. His vocation is among the sick and dying; he is the familiar friend of those who are sinking under infectious disease; and he never shrinks from the horror of observing it under all its aspects. He must do so with equanimity; as he inhales the poisoned atmosphere, he must coolly reflect on the medicines which may mitigate the sufferings that he cannot remedy. Nay, after death has ensued, he must search with the dissecting knife for its hidden cause, if so by multiplying his own perils he may discover some alleviation for the afflictions of others. And why is this? Because the physician is indifferent to death? Because he is steeled and hardened against the fear of it? Because he despises or pretends to despise it? By no means. It is his especial business to value life; to cherish the least speck of animated existence. And the habit of caring for the lives of his fellow men is far from leading him to an habitual indifference to his own. The physician shuns every danger, but such as the glory of his profession commands him to defy."

The domestic economics of ancient Athens are amusing, by contrast with our own:

"The style of living was as unequal as were the degrees of wealth and extravagance. ALEXANDER's table cost for himself and his suite $1,500 daily, and the miser in Theophrastus allowed his wife but nine mills. the term opson embraced everything but bread; and seven or eight cents were considered a small provision for it. Yet a slave in Terence buys a meal for his old master for two and a half cents; and the lawyer LYSIAS complains of the guardian who charged for the opson of two boys and a little girl the extravagant sum of a New-York shilling. The Athenians were very fond of fish; and a great deal of salt-fish was imported from Pontus and even from Cadiz.

"The ancient world was ruled by the same human nature as the modern. The Wellington boots of modern day remind us of the Alcibiades boots and the Iphicrates shoes of antiquity. A good cloak might cost one dollar and eighty cents; and a dandy was willing to give three dollars for a coat; evidently, however, from a fashionable tailor. A good pair of woman's shoes cost no more than thirty cents. A very showy pair of men's shoes may have cost one dollar and twenty cents. Ointments were exceedingly expensive. The most precious kinds brought from fifty dollars to one hundred for the gill.

"There are no sufficient data on which to estimate the cost of a ship. As to productiveness, we find that the corn ship, *Isis*, of immense burden, yielded annually for freight, $10,800.

"The amount necessary for the maintenance of a family is not easily established. SOCRATES is supposed to have lived upon an income of seventy-five dollars; but then, his manner of living was inferior to that of the slaves. His coat was old and shabby, and he wore the same garment both Winter and Summer; he went barefoot; his chief food was bread and water; and as he engaged in no kind of business to mend his estate or increase his income, it is not wonderful that his wife scolded often. DEMOSTHENES, his sister, and their mother paid for their board $135 a year, and provided the house into the bargain. A young man, MANTITHEUS, could be educated and supported for $108 annually. The accounts furnish no means of arriving at a definite conclusion. Who would limit at the present day the sum with which it is possible *to preserve life?*

"Death brought heavy expenses in its train. The income of years was lavished upon the expenses of a funeral; which amounted to a sum varying from $45 to $1,800.

"The working classes received but moderate compensation. The great number of slaves, who came into competition for labor, reduced the price exceedingly. Mere manual labor could be procured for ten cents a day; that seems to have been the lowest rate, and is not lower than the present price of labor in many parts of Europe.

"The fares in traveling were very small. From Ægina to the Piræus, a distance of sixteen miles, the fare was but five cents. From Egypt to Pontus, not more than thirty cents. This price is inexplicably low. A soldier in the infantry received for pay and rations for himself and attendant, thirty cents daily; officers twice, and the generals only four times as much. Here is a great contrast with modern usage.

"Public physicians were sometimes appointed. HIPPOCRATES is said to have received a stipend from Athens, and to have been physician to the State. DEMOCEDES in the 60th Olympiad, about 539 years before Christ, received at Ægina $900. He was invited to Athens with a salary of $1,500; but POLYCRATES and SAMOS secured him for $1,800. In those days money was still scarce.

"The stars at the theatres received enormous compensation. The highest sum mentioned is $900 for two days, which would nearly satisfy our most popular players.

"PROTAGORAS, the Abderite, began teaching for money. He demanded for a complete course, $1,500. GORGIAS required as much, yet died poor. Some finding the charges high, used to cheapen the wisdom of the philosopher; just as now, copyrights are a subject of discussion. But competition reduced prices. EVENUS asked only $150 in the age of SOCRATES; and at the same price, ISOCRATES taught the whole art of rhetoric. PRODICUS used to sell tickets for separate lectures.

"One per cent. a month was the usual rate of interest; yet there was no legal restriction of usury. The trade in money, like everything else, was left wholly free and the rates varied from ten to thirty-six per cent. In cases of bottomry, this last rate was the highest. It is plain that insurance was in such cases paid for, not less than the use of capital. The high rates may be ascribed to the insecurity of the times; imperfect legislation; the difficulty of pursuing a claim in a foreign state, and the faulty administration of justice.

"The brokers made their gain partly by exchanging coin at a premium, but far more by receiving deposits and lending them again at a higher rate than they themselves agreed to pay. Some of them enjoyed the best credit, and received money and notes on deposit. PASION, at once a banker and a broker, used to make a clear profit of $1,500 annually. Bankruptcies among the brokers were not unknown.

"Imprisonment for debt was not allowed. The Code of SOLON, five hundred years before Christ, terminated at Athens that mortgaging of the body which has so long deformed the codes of modern States.

"It seems doubtful whether investments in real estate were profitable ones. In the cases of which accounts are preserved, the returns seem not to have exceeded eight or nine per cent. Yet the number of those who lived in hired houses was hardly less than 45,000, with a proportionate number of slaves."

We close the volume* with an opinion that it is worthy of the fame of its eminent author. It shows extensive scholarship, considerable originality, great research, and a comprehensive grasp of thought.

* It is worth while to add that this book, which is handsomely printed, has been composed by the type-setting machine of Mr. W. H. MITCHEL, of this City.

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT NATIONS COMPARED. By Rev. NAPOLEON ROUSSELL, of Paris. 2 vols. in 1, 8vo. JOHN P. JEWETT: Boston.

MACAULAY's celebrated denouncement of Romanism, as tending to deteriorate the nations which hold by it, has probably originated this book. The comparison of Catholic and Protestant nations, on their threefold relations to wealth, knowledge, and morality, is an interesting subject, worked out here in an *ex parte* manner. The most curious matter connected with it is the fact that Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, standing sponsor for this translation from the French, and himself, in no small degree, a living example of the value of religious toleration, appends his name to a brief preface, in which he asserts that the Church of Rome is the rival and enemy of the Church of Christ; that the Pope's office is essentially anti-Christian; that the apostle Peter was never Bishop of Rome; that Romanism and Idolatry are identical; that the Romish hierarchy has been constituted contrary to Christ's directions, and is destitute of his sanction. Yet, ordination in the Episcopal Church of America and England is derived from this very Roman hierarchy and its "Apostolical Succession."

Mr. ROUSSELL makes out a strong case—*ex parte*, it is true—but strongly backed up by a variety of data on his side of the question. He contrasts countries which are Protestant with those which are Catholic; viz.: North America, Prussia, Holland, Switzerland, and Scotland against South America, Austria, Belgium, the Catholic Cantons, and Ireland. He traces the course of Catholicism in Italy, Spain, and France. His conclusion is that Protestantism has given knowledge, morality, and prosperity, while Catholicism has left the nations ignorant, immoral, and poor; and that the former is more consistent with the Word of God than the latter is.

Our journal not being polemical, we simply state Mr. ROUSSELL's conclusions, without attempting to discuss the measure of their correctness. But where he has made statements, as of *fact*, which we *know* to be untrue, we may point out the error.

He says—"Ireland, for instance, now no longer under the Great Agitator's influence, and sufficiently calm to listen to Protestant preaching—Ireland is entering the true road of reform." He alludes to recent reported conversions there, and adds, "Others emigrate to the United States, and there, free from the fear of their priests, *they quietly adopt the belief of the country they inhabit.*" Is this true? Do the Irish turn from the Catholic altar in America? What is the belief of the country? Mr. ROUSSELL also says, that between the conversions in, and emigration from Ireland, that country, "which was lately three-fourths Catholic, is now nearly Protestant." The fact is, Protestant proselytism has never succeeded in Ireland. Under the Encumbered Estates act, a good many Scotch Presbyterians have been introduced into Connaught, but the true cause of the diminution of the Catholic population is two-fold: famine and sickness almost decimated the lands, (making the Census return of 1851 two millions less than in 1841,) and emigration has thinned the country in an almost equal ratio. When Mr. ROUSSELL says that, in the United States, five-sixths of the Irish Catholic emigrants have become Protestants, he affirms what is not true. Such an error must naturally tend to throw discredit upon many of his other assertions.

New Literary Journal.—We understand that early in the Fall, Mr. JOHN SAVAGE, in conjunction with the late proprietor of *Abbott's Monthly*, will commence a new weekly journal in this City, devoted to literature, fine arts, general intelligence, and all the requisites for a good, high-toned and instructive family newspaper. Mr. SAVAGE is well-known and highly appreciated as a judicious critic, a vigorous original writer, and an amateur artist of considerable ability. Our readers may recollect his able articles in the *Democratic Review* on EDGAR POE and MARGARET FULLER.

State Temperance Society—Semi-Annual Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society will be held in the city of Albany on Thursday, 21st of June, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M.

No pains will be spared by the officers of the Society to make this occasion worthy of the momentous epoch we have reached in the history of the temperance reform. Eminent and gifted speakers will be invited. And the officers respectfully invite every other society, order, alliance and league throughout the State to send delegations or come in mass, to consult upon the new duties and future policy of the friends of prohibition. It is provided by the constitution of the Society, that delegates from all other temperance organizations are members of the State Society, and entitled to participate in all its deliberations.

Kill the Caterpillars.

MR. EDITOR: This pestiferous creeping vermin is now in full blast again. I beg to offer a remedy. While the trees are wet with rain, or to saturate with soap-suds, then sprinkle *slack lime* thoroughly over the leaves. This mode has proved efficacious in preventing the Curculio in its ravages on the plum, which it stings only to deposit its egg, but does not eat. Now the question arises, will the Caterpillar *eat* the leaf when it is well covered with lime dust? Applied while the tree is wet, it dries in, and if not destructive to life, it must prove unpalatable. Is it not worth while for the City authorities and individuals to try the experiment? P.

The Execution of James Parks in Cleveland, Ohio—His Speech on the Gallows.

From the Cleveland Facts, June 1.

At ten minutes before noon JAMES PARKS was conducted upon the scaffold by Mr. SEWARD, the Sheriff, and Marshal FITCH. He walked feebly, but without any emotion in his countenance. He took a chair provided for him, drank a portion of a glass of wine, and held the glass in his hand while he prepared to speak. He was quite pale, but his whole air was remarkably firm and clear-minded. A deaf and dumb person, an acquaintance of his, kissed his hand to him, and he returned the signal with apparent satisfaction at the friendly token. He commenced some remarks in a strong and clear voice, the substance of which we will attempt to give. He said:

"Well, gentlemen, there are but comparatively few present, and my words will be but few. I shall detain you but a short time. If I wished to say more, I have hardly strength to do so. I see among you some of my jurors. I have no reflections to make upon the verdict; you did your duty. I have no levity to show on so solemn an occasion. I should have been glad to have spared the people the horror of an execution. My attempt to do so yesterday by ending my life by my own hand, was not for my own benefit, but for the sake of those I leave behind. You know how the old family feelings of pride have prevailed. I had hoped to prevent my child and relations from the reproach which this will bring to them. I knew I was not a murderer, and had a right to dispose of my existence as much as the laws and society had to do so. That act done taught to break the laws or offend society. I have not imposed upon others or myself in this affair. That WM. BEATSON fell and killed himself is true. I am no murderer in any way. I might say as much, commend myself to my God, and stop here. It is said that I have had two impartial trials—that this ought to be conclusive. But, gentlemen, the trial by jury is not yet perfected; human approaches to truth are but difficult and uncertain. I regret that I am not understood—that the bent of my mind and scope of my understanding are misunderstood. I never dreamed of murder; my conscience would never have dared to conceive it. That I murdered BEATSON for his money is absurd. He was but a poor man, with less money than I. He was not rich, and his friends have never made themselves known, though it is but a short journey from England to Ohio. I had no malignity towards him, and feel none towards any human being. I leave a dear wife, who has, in my long confinement, been an angel in her solicitude and care of me. I had never known her virtues, had it not been for my sad misfortunes. I leave a dear infant, who has been taught to clasp its arms around my neck, and whom I love dearly. I leave aged parents, now near eighty years old, from whose kind hearts I had hoped to keep the sad news of the ignominious fate of their son. (Here his voice faltered, and he burst into tears.) It was for the sake of all these that I attempted yesterday to shorten my life a day. I feel that I did right, and I hope that those who report for the public prints will, if they have regard for those I love, spare them if possible from the pain of seeing my name coupled with that of murderer. I have suffered much, mentally and bodily, by my confinement; circumstances have had much to do in making me improperly understood. No innocent man put upon trial can be certain of acquittal. He labors under great disadvantages; a thousand circumstances arise and are spread through the world in the public prints. In his cell, shut out from a chance to meet the unfavorable suspicions with the evidence, he is borne down by those prejudices which have taken possession of the public mind. He cannot efface this first impression, he is a victim of it, and I to-day declare myself to have been destroyed by the paragraphs which in the beginning pronounced me to be a monster, hyena, bloodhound, murderer—black, blacker, blackest of the guilty. What right had they to say what I intended to gain by killing BEATSON? Man's mind and intent are secrets—no man can know them."

After speaking twenty minutes he took a sip of wine and rested a little, and asked the Sheriff if he was too long for his patience, and being assured that he was not, went on:

"I had hoped to have spared you this deplorable scene. Next to the regret that I cannot spare my wife and child this shame, is that I leave them in a land of strangers, destitute and almost friendless. I should be glad to unfold to you the feeling that a man entertains on the threshold of death, but I am not master of words to express them. At times, I confess that I have felt humiliated and depressed; at others, bitter and vindictive; soured, by long and oppressive imprisonment, toward the world. Phase after phase of one's life appears in different and changing lights; and the peculiar condition of being shut out from the light of day, the free air and the conversation of the world, has an unnatural and warping influence upon the thoughts. I have studied my thoughts, created my own philosophy, striven after truth; but the philosophy of my intentions is not understood. The honest man will say, "why did you not, if BEATSON fell and killed himself at the bridge, go immediately and tell of it?" Ah, there is where the circumstances that environ me, my eleven years in prison, my blackened character flashed across my mind, and determined me to what I did. I had swerved from the path of duty, and had lost what Solomon speaks of in that good proverb, "a good name." "A good name is better than riches." Ah, how true! So long as your good name is yours, it will be a rock of defence against a thousand assailants, and without it a single man shall put you to flight. Gentlemen, I assure you that I do not deserve this fate. No man has a kinder disposition—no one whose life is freer from cruel acts. I cannot help expressing my heartfelt appreciation of all the kindness I have experienced at the hands of all who have had to deal with me. To my counsel, Mr. COE, I must award a goodness of heart which is unsurpassed; and for Mr. GRISWOLD I must say that his splendid speech in my defence, cool, eloquent and logical, astonished me, by showing how masterly he had expressed my feelings and intentions. I have received much kindness from many men in every land. There sits a man, (laying his hand on SEWARD's shoulder,) who, during the thirteen months that I spent in the Akron Jail, never refused me a single reasonable request. His children and family seem like near and dear friends, and I left them with regret. Mr. SPANGLER has been extremely kind and gentlemanly to me, and so have Mr. and Mrs. BOSWORTH and Mr. TYLER. When I am taken hence, give my body to my wife. I commend her and the child to you. *Let her not suffer in want.*"

Here some kind person proposed to express the feelings of those present, by taking up a contribution, and it was done on the spot; and $44 was taken up. On seeing it, PARKS seemed moved by the kindness, and thanked them with considerable emotion. He then said:

"I have no clergyman present. I had expected Dr. PERRY, but my request to him I must have sealed up in a package of papers, which I gave to my wife yesterday. I was educated in the belief of the Church of England, like my forefathers. I leave the world at peace with all mankind, without censure upon any one. We cannot recall the past. Would to God that I could do so; but I know no such thing as fear. I am misunderstood; have had little or no education; have tried to learn much by resorting to the books which the wisest enrich; have had no Oxford or Cambridge education; was familiar with the Scriptures, and believe that we shall only arrive at that perfection which man's heart strives after in the next world. I thank you for the kindness to my wife. I again assure all, that I am no murderer, in any respect, by thought or deed. With these words, I prepare to meet my God."

One o'clock had arrived. He took a glass of wine; his hands and feet were fastened, the rope adjusted by the sheriff, and he stood upon the platform. He then requested that he might give the signal when all was ready. He borrowed a handkerchief to make it with, the cap was drawn over his head, and about ten minutes after one, with the words, "I die an innocent man," he dropped the signal and the drop instantaneously fell, launching him down about six feet. Not a struggle nor anything like a tremor evinced the suffering of pain.

His pulse became feeble and intermittent in two or three, and ceased to beat in eight minutes afterwards. No action of the heart was perceptible at the expiration of twelve minutes, and at the end of forty minutes he was taken down. The physicians present—Drs. STREETO and CLEVELAND—examined him, and found the neck broken by the fall.

Many persons present were unable to restrain their tears at many of the touching remarks of the prisoner, speaking of his wife and child, or while he was making his last preparations for death.

The arrangements were in every respect complete, and Mr. SPANGLER and his assistants, in the discharge of this painful duty, have displayed great decorum, order and promptness.

Interview with Mr. Park, a Victim of the Mob at Parkville.

From the Pero (Ill.) Chronicle, May 26.

MR. PARK, of the Parkville *Luminary* notoriety, paid our sanctum a visit on Friday the 18th. Mr. PARK is a plain, farmer-looking person, possessing, we should think, great personal energy, a quick perception, and sound practical sense. He seems to have studied the movements of the Atchisonites closely, and watched them with sharp eyes. Being thrown so suddenly and with such violence in contact with this band of marauders, and being compelled to be on the alert, where his life was in constant jeopardy, had doubtless a tendency to sharpen his perception and double his vigilance.

He assured us that after the destruction of his property a band of border ruffians patrolled Parkville, inventing all manner of falsehood against him to induce the citizens to a mob. One ruffian asserted that he had known PARK in Texas, and that he (PARK) had been arrested and publicly whipped for stealing three negroes. Another Atchisonite swore that PARK had run off a dozen negroes from Missouri. Their efforts, however, were unavailing. Mr. PARK was too well known and too much esteemed to be in any jeopardy from that quarter.

Maddened at their failure in this quarter, the Atchisonites started a letter, by express, to ATCHISON & Co., instructing them to repair to a certain point on the Missouri River, where the boats landed on their downward trip, and entrap Mr. PARK, inasmuch as he was then starting for the States. Mr. PARK got wind of this movement, and armed himself with two of COLT's six-shooters, and coolly started on his journey. When the boat reached the point designated, he walked out on the deck to welcome his antagonists, expecting to receive a visit from the "chivalry," and resolved to sell his life at the rate of six to one. But he was disappointed, for the threatened delegation of two hundred had dwindled down to three persons, of whom Col. ATCHISON was the leader.

Mr. PARK watched the three Atchisonites as they came from the levee with a swagger and braggadocio air. He saw them walk up the gangway and step on board the vessel. About this time he began to think it prudent to secure his arms in a position ready for a moment's warning. He took one in each hand, and thrusting it under the breast of his coat, by crossing his arms, walked forward to meet them. He met them and knew them, and they knew him; he passed them, repassed them, and to use his own words, "felt a strong inclination to open the war by a direct insult that they could not mistake." He felt an itching for a bout with them, but they made no demonstrations of unpeaceableness, and the matter passed off.

Mr. PARK is sanguine that Governor REEDER would be received with open arms by the actual settlers of the territory, but the outside influence of the "border beagles" is too powerful to resist; and this, taken in connection with the fact that the lawless, self-elected Legislature is pro-Slavery, and in deadly hostility to the Governor, makes it very imprudent for the President to return him, unless he sends with him sufficient force to ensure law and order.

With reference to the destruction of his press, he says that he was taken by surprise. It seems that he was at work on his farm, planting some fruit trees, when a body of some three hundred Missourians came suddenly down upon the office. Mr. PATTERSON was in the office, making up the form, preparatory to going to press, when the ruffians entered, seized Mr. PATTERSON, bound him, and, having secured him, that he could not molest them, proceeded to tear down the press and carry it out, throwing it, piece by piece, into the river.

They then tore up the furniture of the office, with fiendish yells of delight, broke and scattered it, and jumbled the types into utter and undistinguishable heaps, amid jeers, laughter and blasphemy. What makes this whole transaction the more heinous is, that Mr. PARK is a conservative upon the question of Slavery. And, indeed, we were much surprised to find that the paper was not a political paper at all, but simply a matter of local necessity, and furnished by Mr. PARK, at his own expense, to assist in building up the little town of Parkville, of which he is the principal owner.

Massachusetts Personal Liberty Bill—How it is taken in Louisiana—Retaliation Recommended.

From the N. O. Bulletin, May 26.

Time-honored Massachusetts has become the pestilent hot-bed of faction, bigotry and fraternal discord. The soil consecrated by the first blood of the revolution is yielding a late harvest of hydra-headed monsters, who are traitorously leagued together to scatter the dragon seeds of revolution and ruin over its fair surface. The glorious old State, with its revolutionary memories clustering around it; the cradle where liberty was rocked, where it raised its first voice, and where its growth was nurtured and sustained, has in the maturity of its years and strength rashly stretched out its sacrilegious arms to pull down the pillars of the noble edifice which it was so instrumental in erecting.

Are there none of "the solid men of Boston" left to rebuke and put to flight this fell spirit of folly, madness and blind fanaticism? Where are the EVERETTS, the CHOATES, the WINTHROPS, and the host of patriotic Massachusetts men, whose maxim always has been "one Constitution, one Union, one Destiny," that they are not lifting up their voices, deprecating, and striving, and fighting against this outrageous violation of the Constitution? How the sacred shade of the "great expounder" would frown indignantly upon this cursed act of desecration of an instrument which he so much loved and revered, and held so sacred!

May there not be some who have taken part in this infamous procedure, who yet remember the malediction he hurled in burning words upon the fomentors of discord and strife, when at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument, he exclaimed, "Woe betide the man who can stand here with the fires of local resentments burning, for the purpose of fomenting local jealousies, and the strifes of local interests festering and rankling in his heart; Union established in justice, in patriotism, and the most plain and obvious common interest; Union founded on the same love of liberty, cemented by blood shed in the same common cause; Union has been the source of all our glory and greatness thus far, and is the ground of all our highest hopes."

It is this Union which these parricidal miscreants of the Massachusetts Legislature are endeavoring to weaken and destroy.

The question that presents itself to every reflecting mind is, What is to be the upshot of this disorganizing movement? Will the South passively and quietly submit to this desperate assault upon the Constitution—the great bulwark of our liberties—without even making a show of resistance? The State of Massachusetts is vulnerable in one point; however case-hardened she may be against the appeals to reason, magnanimity or patriotism, there is the exposed part, like the heel of ACHILLES, where she is assailable. We must attack her there. As she is now governed, it is the only sensitive spot in which she can be made to feel. We have a large and profitable trade with Boston—profitable to her, but which can be easily diverted to some other point without any prejudice to us.

If Massachusetts persists in this system of gross and absurd injustice, depriving us of rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution, let us retaliate upon her and make her feel that we can give hard knocks as well as take them. Non-intercourse and reprisals may be established without committing any breach of the peace or destroying amicable relations; it is a quiet and easy way of obtaining satisfaction and redress, and our word for it, let but the pocket-nerve of our Yankee friends be rudely touched, and it will vibrate with such rapidity and force that conviction will immediately follow remorse, and repentance wait upon both. The odious bill will be repealed on the first opportunity.

☞ The proprietors of the Unitarian Church on Church-green, in Boston, have invited to their ministry Rev. GEORGE W. BRIGGS, of Salem, Mass., with a salary of $3,500. Rev. ALEXANDER YOUNG, the learned historical writer, now deceased, was his predecessor.

☞ "My German friend, how long have you been married?" "Vell, dis is a ting dat I seldom don't like to talk about, but ven I does it seems so long as it never vas."

☞ Dr. BROWNE, of Ipswich, has recovered $6,000 from the New-Haven Railroad Company for injuries received at Norwalk, two years ago.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Obstructions on Wharves, Piers and Slips—Removal above Grand-street of Sound Steamers—Diamond Reef, &c.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of the Board of Councilmen, held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Council Chamber, the object of the meeting, as advertised, being to consider matters before them in relation to the removal of the Fall River, Stonington and Norwich line of steamers above Grand-street, East River, and also the removal of sheds at the corner of Christopher and Morton streets, and all sheds encumbering piers on the East and North Rivers. Councilmen SMITH, (Chairman,) BARNEY, JACKSON and GRAY of the Committee were present. The Chairman announced that parties would be heard why, in conformity with a resolution passed by the Board of Councilmen, the slip foot of Christopher-street should not be cleared of all spiles driven therein, and other obstructions destroying the slip for its legitimate uses. Representatives of sundry boat clubs having their boat-houses at the foot of Christopher-street, appeared to receive instructions as to their boat-houses, and whether the same would have to be removed. The Committee informed them that they could remain where they were.

Mr. SEABURY, one of a firm having a blacksmith shop foot of Christopher-street, in answer to an inquiry why his shop should not be removed as voted by resolution of the Board of Councilmen, said that opposition to this blacksmith shop was from malicious feelings; that instead of the same being an obstacle to the slip it was a public benefit. He could bring, he said, a petition signed by parties resident in the vicinity asking that the same be allowed to remain.

Nothing further being offered on this subject, the Chairman of the Committee asked if any one wished to say anything upon the matter of the removal of the Fall River, Stonington, and Norwich lines of steamers above Grand-street.

Councilman HASWELL, the original mover of the resolution asking removal of the lines to above Grand-street of the steamers referred to, urged the grounds inducing to the offer of the resolution. In the first place, below Grand-street, he said, the tide ran from 4 to 6 knots an hour, and if contact happened with a ferry-boat, danger from the collision was immense. One boat had been run upon and lives lost. As to the allegation that there would be additional expense from cartage in carrying freight so much further up town, it was not so, in his opinion, but actually cheaper. There was a good reason why the boats should stop above Grand-street—saving of time to passengers. Committee would confer with the Counsel to the Corporation as to their power in this matter; whether they could direct or simply recommend what action should be taken. Further remarks upon the subject, he added, would be heard from parties interested at the next meeting of the Committee, and avoiding the dangers of going further down or rounding the Battery.

Mr. DURYEA said that the boats, in passing below Grand-street, had to pass over the line of eleven ferries.

Mr. HASWELL said, further, that the steamers would be largely the gainers in travel.

Mr. BROCKWAY stated that the most of the Companies were in favor of the removal of their landing places further up town.

The Chairman of the Committee said that the removal of Diamond Reef was next to be considered.

Councilman HASWELL urged that the Street Commissioner had not awarded the contract to the lowest bidder, and insisted that the same should be granted to HUGUTIO & KROHEL, they having put in estimates about $4,000 less than the party to whom the Street Commissioner had awarded the contract.

The Chairman stated, that upon this fact they would report in favor of awarding the contract to the parties named.

The Committee adjourned to meet next Monday afternoon.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....MONDAY, June 4.

Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

SPEED OF HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CARS BELOW THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.

A communication was received from the Hudson River Railroad Company, remonstrating against a resolution passed by the Board, limiting the speed of their cars below Thirty-first-street to four miles per hour. It was urged, that a rule existed limiting the speed in turning corners to that asked by the resolution. As to speed upon the straight portions of the City track, it was insisted that a reduction would be great injury in deterring passengers from traveling on their road. It would interfere with their present punctuality, and obviate connection with trains running North and West of Albany and Troy. Six miles per hour is alleged to be safe, and being allowed to other cars and carriages generally, the same should be conceded to them. Two remonstrances, numerously signed, were presented in connection with the communication. Whole subject referred to Committee on Railroads.

CATHARINE-STREET FERRY HOUSE.

Alderman FOX presented a resolution directing that a Special Committee be appointed to examine the Ferry house built at the foot of Catharine-st.; it being alleged that the house has been built in violation of the boundaries set by the lease, the house being built upon about thirty feet of the Corporation property, besides piles having been driven and fenders built thirty feet along the pier. The resolution asks that the Union Ferry Company be compelled to pay rent for the said property, according to its value, or remove so much as trespasses upon Corporation property.

The resolution was adopted, and the President named as the Committee, Aldermen FOX, BRIGGS and BAKER.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

Alderman DRAKE moved that the meetings of the Board be held consecutively every night, excepting Saturday nights, till the allotted monthly session was held.

Alderman ELY moved an amendment to meet on *Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights*, as heretofore, and thought this a sufficient tax upon their time.

Alderman DRAKE conceived it better to hurry through the monthly session at *once*, and then the members could lay off the residue of the month.

Alderman D.'s motion prevailed.

VALENTINE'S HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The resolution, passed by the Board of Councilmen, directing the Comptroller to furnish the newly-elected members of the Common Council four copies each of *Valentine's History of the City of New-York*, was concurred in.

MARKET SHEDS.

Alderman WM. TUCKER presented a resolution directing that the Committee on Markets investigate by what authority were created since 1849 the sheds attached to Fulton and Washington Markets extending to the street, and known as permit stands—whether any money has been paid for their use; by whom and to whom paid, and what disposition has been made of the same; and to report the same to the Board. Adopted.

MARKET WAGONS.

The Committee on Markets submitted a report in favor of permitting the farmers and marketmen from Long Island, Westchester County and New-Jersey, to occupy the lots of ground west of West-street, between Fulton and Dey streets, to dispose of their produce. Adopted.

THE O'KEEFE FAMILY—MATRON FOR THE THIRTEENTH WARD STATION-HOUSE AND MAYOR WOOD.

Alderman BRIGGS offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, David O'Keefe is or has been employed in the Street Department, and

Whereas, David O'Keefe, Jr., is a Member of the Legislature from the First Ward, (although he is said to be an actual resident of the Thirteenth Ward,) and is also a member of the Police Investigating Committee of the Legislature, at $3 or $4 per day, and

Whereas, Frank O'Keefe is Health Officer in the Thirteenth Ward, and

Whereas, Joseph O'Keefe, (who is only about 21 or 22 years old,) has recently been appointed by Mayor Wood a Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Ward Police, in the place of a meritorious and experienced officer who has discharged his duties with true fidelity to the Ward, and

Whereas, Simon O'Keefe acts as deputy to one of our City officers, being too young to legally hold office yet, therefore

Resolved, That Mrs. O'Keefe, the wife and mother of the above O'Keefes, be immediately appointed by Mayor Wood as Matron of the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, so that Mayor Wood can congratulate himself on the liberal public provision for the entire family of the O'Keefes; and further

Resolved, That if Mr. Wood has any doubts as to his power of appointing Mrs. O'Keefe, he is hereby authorized to assume the "one-man, or even autocratic power" to make such appointment although the creation of this "dangerous power" in the heart of our country might ultimately blow our free institutions to atoms, and erect on their ruins a throne and sceptre for some such ambitious and cunning partisan as Hon. Fernando Wood, whose bad antecedents are now being daily confirmed.

Alderman KELLY asked if the Chair, (Alderman VOORHIS, who had been called to the Chair by the President,) entertained the paper.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the paper was regularly brought before the Board, and was properly endorsed.

Alderman KELLY appealed from the decision of the CHAIRMAN.

Alderman ELY said that an appeal was not in order. The paper was read through once and called for again, and a motion to lay it on the table could only be entertained.

Alderman LORD said that he was highly amused at the reading of the first part of the resolution. It struck him that the O'Keefes were a numerous family, and that they had been bountifully provided for. As far as the O'Keefes were concerned, he did not wish to defend them or speak against them. But the latter part of the resolution, in its reference to Mayor WOOD, he deemed highly scurrilous. Upon this he considered a question of order might properly arise.

Alderman DRAKE opposed the resolution, on the ground of injustice to the mother of the O'Keefe family. If it was a misfortune for her to be the mother of the numerous O'Keefes, it was a greater misfortune to be lugged in before the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman BRIGGS gave, as reason for offering the resolution, to secure the services of Mrs. O'Keefe as matron of the Station-house referred to in the resolutions. It was a position of trust, and she was a capable and efficient woman.

Alderman BROWN moved that the Alderman have permission to withdraw his motion.

Alderman ELY asked for the reading of the latter part of the resolution relative to his Honor the Mayor, which was done. Against such language, he resumed, he was opposed, and hoped no such language would be adopted by the Board. The matters referred to were those the Board had nothing to do with.

Alderman HERRICK said the resolution was insolent trash. It grew out of the Police Investigating Committee. It emanated from the Alligator of that Committee, and was in keeping with the previous action of the Alderman.

Alderman BRIGGS said he would withdraw the resolution.

Alderman HOWARD opposed granting permission to the Alderman to withdraw it. An appeal had been made from the decision of the Chair, and he wished the question taken. The Chairman was a Know-Nothing.

The CHAIRMAN—The Alderman will please keep in order. He did not belong to any Know-Nothing Order.

Alderman HOWARD—The Chairman must be a Know-Nothing or he would never give the decision he has.

The CHAIRMAN—The Alderman must be respectful in his language.

Alderman H.—He should adhere to what he had stated. He believed it was previously arranged that he was to occupy the Chair, and this matter then to be brought up. The Alderman entered into an earnest vindication of David O'Keefe, and the O'Keefe family, and designated *the Alderman offering the resolution as a coward*. As for the MAYOR, no ten Aldermen around the Board began to know as much as he did. He could take care of himself. So far, therefore, as His Honor was concerned, he would leave him to manage his own case.

Alderman BRIGGS said the Alderman of the Sixth (Alderman HOWARD) was well known. He was not worth minding. His name was as dark as his deeds. His coming from the Sixth Ward was indicative of his character. He was universally known as a common pauper. [Here the Alderman was interrupted by Alderman HOWARD's throwing at him a heavy aldermanic inkstand, which came near grazing the Alderman's head.]

The CHAIRMAN called the Aldermen of the Sixth and the Thirteenth Wards to order.

Alderman HOWARD muttered, "that if the Alderman of the Thirteenth called him a pauper again he would smash his d—d head."

Alderman BRIGGS, resuming, said that he did not wish to be disrespectful to any parties in or out of the Board. He was not to be brow-beaten by the Alderman of the Sixth, or intimidated by inkstands. He did not fear to reiterate what he had stated.

Alderman HERRICK said he hoped the Alderman of the Thirteenth (Alderman BRIGGS,) had achieved notoriety enough in the Police Investigating Committee. His only object was to get his name in the newspapers.

A prolonged discussion here arose as to what question was before the Board, and rules of order.

Alderman KELLY said he should insist upon his motion of appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Alderman ELY hoped the motion would be put. He had no doubt the Board would sustain the decision of the Chair. *He should thus vote.* Subsequently he should vote for laying indefinitely the resolution on the table.

Alderman BRIGGS stated that as the matter had gone thus far, and the members of the Board seemed *to relish the subject* very much, *he should* now refuse to withdraw the resolution.

The Chairman here remarked to the Board that the first intimation he had that such a paper was to *come before the Board was its presentation in regular form.* As to the disposition made of it he had *not the slightest interest.*

The question on the appeal from the decision of the Chair being taken, the Chair was sustained by a vote of eleven to eight.

After a second further discussion upon rules of order, the motion of Alderman BROWN, for leave to withdraw the resolution, was sustained. Ayes, 18; Noes, 2.

The Board adjourned to this evening.

Board of Councilmen.

The first monthly meeting of this body was held last night, Mr. PINCKNEY in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the regular business was immediately entered on.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Wm. Radford, to dredge the ferry at the foot of Jay-street, North River. Of Dr. Kilbaum, for medical services in the Fifth Ward. Of Wm. B. Moffatt and others, against changing the name of Anthony-street to Worth-street. Of property-owners, to change the name of Church-street to Mercantile-street; to have Duane-street curbed and guttered; to have vacant lots filled in on blocks in Forty-first and Forty-second streets and Eleventh-avenue; to have low grounds filled up between First and Second avenues. Of John Kavanagh, to have Bleecker-street paved with iron pavement, and *for a sewer in Grove and Bedford streets.* Of Abm. R. Lawrence and others, for a sewer in Greenwich street. Of C. Beeckman and others in relation to sale for taxes. Of citizens, for a sewer in Fifteenth-street, between Irving-place and Third-avenue. Of Isaac R. Varian, for an increase of salary. Of John Gilbert, that parties said to be in possession of house in Washington Market, owned by him, claim said property; wherefore he asks aid from the Common Council to sustain his rights. That street lamp in front of No. 24 Houston-street, be removed to opposite side. That the vacant lots on the north side of Fourteenth-street and First and Second-avenues be fenced in. Of Drs. McAllister and Church, to be paid for medical attendance, $70 50. To fill in sunken lots in blocks between Forty-second and Forty-third-streets. Of R. Clew, for payment for medical services, $39.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the Comptroler report to the Board the sums received for the occupation of the water frontage on the Battery. That the Street Commissioner report in reference to a contract for grading the Fourth-avenue. That a location be advertised for Engine No. 3. That the Commissioners of Police report as soon as possible the number of detailed Policemen in the City, with the name of each, the place or places to which he is detailed, the nature of the service to be performed by him, and the length of time and during what portion of the day he is so engaged.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That the Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies remove the pump in front of No. 308 Grand-street, and have the well hole covered. That the Street Commissioner have the vacant lots in the southeast corner of Jane and Washington-streets fenced in. That the sidewalks on the north side of Canal-st., between Hudson and Renwick, be flagged, and the curbed and gutter stones reset. That the sidewalk on the corner of East Broadway and Pike street, be flagged and reflagged. That the low and sunken lots on block bounded by Forty-Second-street and Forty-Third-streets, Fourth-avenue and Broadway, be filled up with good wholesome material. That a suitable house for Hose Company No. 16, be advertised for. That the Houston-street Ferry Company have a lamp placed at the entrance of the Ferry House. That bell tower in West Thirty-Third-street be furnished with a night and day class. That sidewalks on westerly side of Fourth-avenue, between Twenty-Eighth and Twenty-Ninth-streets be flagged. That side-walks on south side of Twenty-eighth-street, between Fifth-avenue and Broadway be flagged. That vacant lots bounded by Thirtieth-street, Lexington-avenue and Thirty-first-street be fenced. That vacant lots bounded by Thirty-first-street, Madison-avenue and Thirty-second street be fenced. That sewer at foot of Third street be extended to end of the pier. That the pier at foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River, be repaired. That vacant lots in Madison-avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, be fenced in. That vacant lots on Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, between Second and Third avenues be fenced. That vacant lots in Second and Third avenues, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets be fenced.

REPORTS REFERRED TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

In favor of appropriating $60, for framing portrait of MAYOR WESTERVELT. That an appropriation of $250, be made to the Commissioner of Lands and Places for the purchase of a horse.

A large number of other reports were presented and referred to the Committees, to which respectively their consideration belonged, and the Board adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

Recorder Smith in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATION.

Selecting Chas. Wm. Strong as a pupil for the Institution of the Blind.

PETITION REFERRED.

Of Daniel M. Frye for payment for Sunday labor in the Police.

BILLS PAID.

Of Richard French for refreshments furnished to jurors $42 50. Of O. H. Fahles for copying order $30 30. Of Elias G. Birdsall for copying, $70. Of Wm. P. Richardson for copying, $70. Of Christopher S. Hogan for fetching witnesses to New-York, $40.

REPORT ADOPTED.

In favor of paying the bill of Powers & Schoonmaker, $49 79.

BILLS REFERRED.

Of Thos. R. Baxton and others for expenses at the Canary Islands, $117 10. From Robert Collins, for damages sustained at No. 53 Greenwich-street on the 3d of November, $24.

On motion the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Criminal causes.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 13, 18, 26, 25 to 34.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1707, 1874, 806, 1558, 1560, 1646, 2016, 1727, 1578, 1630, 1688, 1830, 1936 to 1966, 1974, 1969, 1967½, 1986, 2012, 2035, 640, 1947, 460, 9, 19, 26, 28, 27.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 660, 671, 674, 690, 407, 395, 471, 539, 565, 127, 442, 340, 170, 617, 700. *Part II.*—Nos. 724, 736, 301, 740, 747, 751, 754 to 756, 760 to 768, 764, 560.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—June 4.

Before Oakley, C. J., Duer, and Bosworth, J. J.

THE FORREST DIVORCE CASE.

Forrest vs. Forrest.—This case, which has been in litigation until it has become as familiar as "household words," was yesterday exhumed and brought before the General Term. Mr. Chase, Attorney for the plaintiff, stated that the case had been regularly noticed for trial at the present term, but that no defence was put in. Judgment was accordingly entered for the plaintiff, by default.

The counsel for the defendant subsequently asked that the default might be opened, and offered to show that the defendant had endeavored to get the case printed, in time for trial, this term, but without success, and it was doubtful whether it could be printed for some weeks. The Court replied that he might make his application to have the default opened at the proper time and place.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Woodruff.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

In re the People ex rel. George Smith vs. William and Deborah Ann Wilson.—This was one of the numerous complications affecting the marital rights of the lords of creation, when united to the strong minded of the feminine gender. Mr. Smith married Miss Wilson and they had two children. The lady, of course, had a father and a mother, and domestic infelicities arising, Mrs. Smith, with her two children, took refuge at the maternal mansion, which is located at 205 Broome-street. The husband and *pater familias* demanded his olive branches, but was told that the mother was sick and could not be removed so soon after her confinement. He then applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and in return the certificate of a physician was put in and the hearing adjourned. Yesterday, the wife appeared and said she was not coerced by her father and mother. That she could support her children herself, and in short refused to be reconciled to her husband, who she accused of such cruel treatment as would justify her in not living with him again. The learned Judge endeavored to effect a reconciliation, but without success. Evidence was then adduced by the husband to controvert the return to the writ of Habeas Corpus, and the case was adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—June 4.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

We were glad to welcome Judge STUART yesterday *upon the Bench after his severe sickness. It was* the opening of the June term, with not a very heavy, *but a somewhat important calendar. Usually it is a* difficult matter to empanel a Grand Jury on the first day *of the term, but yesterday it was impossible to do so,*—only ten or eleven of the respectable citizens summoned, being in attendance. To-day, probably, the absentees will present themselves, and the Judge will deliver his charge.

Among the important cases to be tried this term, is that of William Eberle, for killing John Gilfoy, in October last, in Fifty-fourth-street, near the Tenth-avenue. Lyman Cole, alleged accomplice with Kissane in the great Chemical Bank Forgery, who was tried last term, but in whose case the Jury failed to agree, will be placed again at the Bar next Monday. Eberle's trial is set down for Wednesday.

The cases tried yesterday, after the Petit Jury were empanneled, were unimportant, as is generally the case on the first day of the term.

Edward Derrickson was charged with having in his possession, with intent to utter, two one dollar counterfeit bills. Mr. Charles Spencer defended him, and he was triumphantly acquitted.

Michael Market, tried last term, when the Jury failed to agree, was again put to the Bar. The charge against him was burglary. Mr. Spencer defended him,—found a flaw in the indictment, and quashed the case.

David Jones and Joseph Barker were tried for burglary on the store of Michael Greenough, No. 314 Division-street. Guilty, and sentenced to three years at Sing Sing.

LONG ISLAND.

The Sacrament.

On Sunday last at the German Roman Catholic Church, Montrose-avenue, Brooklyn, the first Communion was administered to one hundred and ten children. The girls were dressed in white, and the boys in black with white gloves.

☞ The Brooklyn Board of Health yesterday adopted a resolution prohibiting slaughter houses in the first six and Thirteenth Wards. Mr. W. R. ECCLESTON was appointed Health Warden for the Sixth District.

☞ JANE MCCARTY, arrested Sunday on suspicion of having killed her own child, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, was discharged yesterday, the evidence being too vague to warrant her detention.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—MONDAY, June 4.

Before Judge Rockwell and Justices Stryker and Hoeman.

The Law Regulating the Liquor Traffic.

The June term of this Court was organized this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following persons were empanneled as a Grand Jury:

FRANCIS C. KIRBY, Foreman.

Edward M. Brown,	Wm. Cartwright,	Michael Malloy,
Horace E. Fletcher,	Henry Zimmer,	Asa W. Marshall,
Wm. H. Hassard,	Josiah Palmer,	John Beal,
Patrick Howard,	J. K. Gittings,	Lyman Haviland.

Judge ROCKWELL, in charging the Jury, after alluding generally to their duties, said it was unnecessary for him to enlarge upon or further explain them, but there was one subject which would be brought before them upon which considerable agitation had been had, and many diverse opinions were before the public. It was the duty of the Court to give them direction upon this subject as briefly and intelligibly as possible, as to whether it was a crime to sell spirits and liquor in this State.

He would first refer to the chapter of the Revised Statutes. Chapter 20 was entitled, "Of the Internal Police of this State." This chapter was divided into titles, of which the 9th was entitled, "Of Excise and the regulation of taverns and groceries." This title related to two subjects:

First—The subject of Excise defined to be "An inland duty or impost laid on commodities as distinguished from the import duty on them in the original package, either in the consumption or retail, which was the last stage of sale previous to consumption."

Secondly—The title related to the regulation of taverns and groceries. A tavern was defined to be a house kept for the accommodation of travelers. A grocery was a shop kept for the sale of such commodities as were known as groceries, among which were included spirituous liquors. Now any one might keep a public house for the accommodation of travelers, and any one might keep a grocery for the sale of groceries, and any one might sell spirituous liquors, as they might any other goods, subject only to those regulations. By section 17 of this title, no one could sell spirituous liquor in less quantities than five gallons at a time, and no one could sell it to be drunk on the premises of the seller, or in the house.

These were the regulations and restrictions imposed by the Statute, on the natural or common law right, which every one had to sell his liquor, in the same way as he might any other species of his property. But the Statute further provided, that certain public officers, denominated Commissioners of Excise, might grant licenses, called grocery licenses, to sell liquor by retail, and and tavern licenses, to sell it to be drunk on the premises; and that the Commissioners might determine the sum to be paid to the city for these privileges.

This was the part of the Statute which related to Excise. The other part of the Statute related to the regulations of taverns and groceries.

Now, by a late act entitled "An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," it was provided that no license should hereafter be granted for the sale of spirituous liquors.

We had seen that the law embraced two subjects; one excise—the other the regulation of taverns and groceries. As an excise law, it was undoubtedly repealed, but as a law regulating taverns was not repealed. The statutory provision against selling in less quantities than five gallons, or to be drunk on the premises of the seller, remained unrepealed. This prohibition was one of the police regulations of the State, intended to check the manifold evils of intemperance. It was aimed at those evils which arose from places known as "tippling-shops" and "groggeries;" it was intended to protect the morals of the community. That this law was still in force, he did not think any could doubt. It was a misdemeanor by the State law to sell spirituous liquors in less quantities than five gallons, or to be drunk on the premises of the seller. They all knew too well the evils of intemperance, and to suppose that the Legislature, by a law which they entitled "An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance," &c., and which was certainly intended to make the law more stringent, had left it open to any one to engage in the business of keeping groggeries or "tippling-houses" without any regulations, was an unwarrantable inference. That the sale of liquor should be subject to regulations, he did not think any sane man could doubt.

There was, for instance, a law prohibiting horse-racing; but horse-racing was licensed in Queens County. Would any one contend that if a law was passed prohibiting those licenses that it would make horse-racing lawful? If, as in other countries had been done, gambling houses and brothels had been licensed, would the stoppage of those licenses make such establishments lawful? We had fallen upon evil times. It was unfortunate, most unfortunate, that any difference of opinion should exist as to the construction of any of our Criminal Statutes. He was not infallible, and many contrary opinions had emanated from respectable sources. The Jury, however, had to take the law from the Court; and it was not for them to consider the punishment. If any were indicted, tried and convicted, the punishment was a matter in the discretion of the Court; and if any were found offending under a belief that they were acting according to law, it would be a matter to be considered. Punishment was only intended as a prevention of crime and the protection of the community; and where it could be made light, but such as was sufficient to meet those ends, all Courts would prefer indicting a light one.

The Judge, briefly calling their attention to matters which the statutes required him to charge upon, dismissed them to their room. After organizing they adjourned till Wednesday, without acting upon any of the business before them.

The Court was adjourned to the same day.

Brooklyn City Court.

An attempt was made to empanel a Grand Jury in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, but only nine jurors could be obtained, and the Court adjourned till to-day, when the panel will be completed.

To-day in this Court the following civil calendar will be called: Nos. 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25.

Kings County Circuit Court.

The calendar in this Court, embracing 285 issues of fact and 55 of law, will be taken up to-day, when from 1 to 20 will be called. Twenty cases will be called each day.

Markets—*Carefully reported for New-York Daily Times.*

MONDAY, June 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, but steady; $6 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rules about the same, with sales of 100 bags Laguayra at 10¼c.@11c.; and 450 Rio at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at buoyant rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas
Ordinary	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13
Fair	13¼	13½	13½	14

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less sought after, and as there is more eagerness apparent among holders to sell, prices are depressed and declining. The day's business comprises 6,500 bbls., within our revised range:

Ordinary State	$9 87½@10 00
Straight State	10 00 @10 12½
Favorite State	10 12½@10 31¼
Mixed Western	10 00 @10 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	10 12½@10 37½
Fancy Michigan	10 37½@10 50
Common to Good Ohio	10 12½@10 37½
Fancy Ohio	10 37½@10 50
Extra Ohio	10 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 62½@11 00
Fancy Genesee	10 50 @10 75
Extra Genesee	11 37½@12 00

Of the sales, 500 bbls. were common State, deliverable in all July, at $9 25 ℔ bbl. Canadian favors buyers; 2,400 bbls. common to extra having been obtained, at $10 50@11 12½ ℔ bbl. Southern is inactive, but not lower; there having been 900 bbls. disposed of at $11 50@12 for mixed to extra, ℔ bbl. Sales transpired of 200 bbls. Rye Flour, at $7 50@8 75; and 250 *bbls. Jersey Corn Meal, in lots, at $4 62½@$4 75, ℔ bbl.*

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately active but otherwise *unaltered. The transactions added up 2,600 bushels* Michigan White, fair to prime, at $2 57@$2 65, and 3,000 Canadian do. at $2 55 ℔ bushel. Rye is unchanged. About 700 bushels prime four rowed Barley brought $1 34 ℔ bushel. State and Western Oats are *less inquired for, and can now be obtained at 76c.@80c.* ℔ bushel. Corn is brisker but cheaper, with sales of 75,000 bushels at $1 10@$1 13 for common to choice Western mixed here, and $1 05 for the same kind, deliverable in July and August, ℔ bushel.

HAY—We heard that 600 bales River were purchased at $1 12½@1 18¾ ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Only a limited business has been transacted in last year's crop to-day at 16c @20c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is less freely offered and is in pretty good request at $26@$27, usual terms, ℔ ton. Nothing new has occurred in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are salable and firm at $1 62½ ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Is unchanged in demand and value.

LIME—Rockland is dull and nominal. Very little here.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet, but steady, small sales only having been made at former rates.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and heavy at languid prices. A moderate inquiry exists for Sprits do. at 42c.@43c. cash, ℔ gall. Tar and Rosin are as previously reported.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive are unchanged. Linseed remains in light stock and pretty fair request at 91c.@93c. ℔ gall. We have nothing new to notice in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is without any very important alteration,—the day's business amounting to 900 bbls. at $16 87½@$17 for Old Mess; $14 62½@$14 75 for new Prime; and $17 87½@$17 50 for new Mess, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs continue as last noticed. Cut Meats are brisk and firm, the operations including 400 pkgs. at 9½c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has not varied. Lard is doing better. The business amounts to 750 bbls. and tcs., fair to prime, at prices ranging from 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is pretty *active and steady, with sales of 400 bbls. at $9@$9 50* for Prime; $10@$13 50 for Country Mess; $13@$15 50 for repacked Mess; and $16 25@$16 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, within a range of from $22@$26 ℔ tcs. Beef Hams are needed at from $17@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 19c.@24c. for ordinary to good State, and 25c.@28c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is worth but from 7c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Small sales were reported to-day at $5 87½@$6 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 150 boxes Castile disposed of at old figures.

SUGARS—Are freely offered, but are not so actively sought after. Prices are unaltered. The sales include 600 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, chiefly the former kind, at 5½c.@6c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 10,000 lbs. prime were effected at 11½c.@12c., mostly at the latter rate ℔ lb.

WHISKEY—We heard that 150 bbls. Ohio and Prison were obtained at 35½c.@35¾c. cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quite dull and heavy, the engagements for European ports having been very light, and rates having retained a tendency favorable to the shippers. For California, but little was being offered, and rates were nominally the same—30c.@35c. ℔ foot for measurement goods.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO FORTES. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—We desire to call attention to our large and superior stock of Piano-fortes, having which the best assortment to be found in the country. We are manufacturers of the celebrated ... [illegible] ... Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our large and unsurpassed stock. Pianos and Melodeons to let. ELY & MUNGER, No. 335 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A NEW REED ORGAN, with four stops, and full set of pipe pipes, in oak and rosewood cases, considered the best instrument ever invented for the parlor or church ... [illegible] ... Mason & Hamlin's newly improved Model Melodeons ... FRENCH HARMONIUMS with 2 and 12 stops. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Grand and Square Pianos in every variety of style. FOUR GEORGE HEWS BOSTON PIANOS, entirely new ... [illegible] ... S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 297 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. [illegible] West 28th-st., near 8th-av. ... [illegible] ... Pianos tuned, repaired, to let, and exchanged.

ATTENTION, PIANO-FORTE PURCHASERS.—Look at our reduced prices for cash: [illegible] McDONALD & BROTHER, Manufacturers, No. 232 Bowery.

HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS.—Having been induced by the increased demand for their pianos, to greatly extend their manufacturing facilities, are now prepared to meet the full demand of the public, and at prices greatly reduced. Particular attention is called to their new circular scale, metallic frame piano, unsurpassed by any other. Warerooms No. 126 21-st., corner of 18th-st.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warerooms of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway ... [illegible] ... Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal ... [illegible] ... by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A splendid $325 7-octave rosewood PIANO for sale for $225 ... [illegible] ... The owner is going to Paris. It can be seen at No. 141 Chambers-st., from 9 till 2 o'clock, for four days.

20 FINE NEW PIANOS TO LET VERY LOW—With privilege of sale and rent deducted ... [illegible] ... Melodeons, Violins, Guitars, &c., very cheap. COOK & BRO., No. 343 Broadway, Pantheon Building.

CHICKERING'S PIANO-FORTES REMOVED—From No. 296 to No. 369 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel ... [illegible] ... H. WARREN, Sole Agent. For Chickering & Son's Piano-fortes for New-York City.

HALLET'S CELESTIAL PIANOS.—BENNETT & CO., No. 309 Broadway, are now supplied with a large stock ... [illegible]

ROSEWOOD PIANO OF CHICKERING & SONS MAKE ... [illegible] ... J. & L. DEJONGE & CO., No. 37 and 39 Gold-st., N. Y.

J. PIERSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 705 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PIANOS.—A large assortment of new and second hand Piano-fortes, of Stodart and other Manufacturers, for sale or to hire, by GEIB & JACKSON, No. 755 Broadway, near 8th-st.

PIANOS TO LET—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING.—Rent deducted. New and second-hand pianos to rent at very low prices. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 126 21-st., corner of 18th-st.

ALL THE OLD FRIENDS OF M. COLBURN and F. H. NASH are invited to call at No. 423 Broadway and examine their stock of Pianos and Melodeons, at wholesale and retail prices. Don't forget the number, 423.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Of all classes and by various makers, for sale and hire, at J. & D. WALKER'S, No. 8 Astor-place ...

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Wareroom No. 421 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway, New-York. Sole agents for the celebrated Organ Melodeon.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND APOLLONIA—NEW FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 279 4th-st.—Mr. SARACCO, the only accomplished teacher of the modern dances, well known in America, has the honor to inform the visitors of the watering-places, composing the first class of society, that he will open on TUESDAY, June 5, a new private dancing academy ... [illegible]

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—A few more pupils may engage seats at DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, No. 699 Broadway ... [illegible] ... highly appreciated by those who wish to learn Book-keeping for practical use.

$2.50 FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS—And full success guaranteed to every pupil. The subscriber will receive new pupils this day and to-morrow, at the above charges. Double Entry book-keeping reduced from $20 to $12 50 for a thorough course. Private instruction given. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 361 and 363 Broadway.

A LADY OF REFINED and superior education and rare musical attainments desires to take a few young ladies under 14 years into her family for instruction, residing outside the City she will surround them with healthful and domestic influences. Address Mrs. B., care of Mrs. Read, No. 74 Franklin-st.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE—Practically taught to classes or to private pupils, by an experienced Parisian teacher. Reference—CLARK & FANNING, Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, Washington-square. For further particulars address J. L. R., at this office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 239 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 102 MacDougal-st.) CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Commenced April 19. Circulars at her residence, No. 5 West 20th-st., second door from 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO AND GUITAR.—A young lady well qualified is desirous of obtaining a few pupils. For terms, &c., apply at No. 179 East 21st-st.

SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL.—For a limited number of boys, (Irving Grammar School,) No. 227 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. E. DUNN, A. M., Principal.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES. Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled. All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE. Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. R. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 52 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

500 LAND WARRANTS WANTED—Of the Mexican and Florida Wars, and the War of 1812, also Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas Patents, located in 1812 ... [illegible] ... Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio, for which the highest cash price will be given. Apply to G. G. SHUFELDT, No. 33 Nassau-st., 1st floor, 2 doors from Wall-st.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 15 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served, in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Necessary for persons going abroad, procured by CHARLES HODT, Custom-House Broker and Agent of European Express, No. 38 Wall-st., one door from Broad.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT, SOLD and fully guaranteed, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions promptly collected by GEO. WOODMAN, 40 William-st.

PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent ... [illegible] ... WM. BLAKE.

HENRY WALDRON—At the old stand No. 161 Front-st., corner of Burling-slip, New-York, has always on hand for City and country trade a full supply of PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, &c. &c. The most approved brands of French and American ZINC PAINTS, English WHITE LEAD, &c., &c.

SUMMER RETREATS.

HOLYOKE HOUSE—HOLYOKE, MASS.—JACOB ... [illegible] ... HOLYOKE, Mass., May 28, 1855.

QUERY—WHY IS KELLINGER'S MANSION HOUSE AT YONKERS THE MOST POPULAR PLACE OF RESORT OF THE PRESENT DAY? ... [illegible]

OCEANIC HOUSE, CONEY ISLAND, IS NOW OPEN.—BOARD REDUCED ... [illegible] ... ALBERT HOGGINS, Agent.

GETTY HOUSE—Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y. BUCKLIN & DUSENBURY, Proprietors. The above house is now open for families and gentlemen desiring ... [illegible] ... ROBT. L. BUCKLIN. EDWARD A. DUSENBURY.

A COMPLETE SUMMER HOME—On the Hudson River Railroad, near New-Hamburg, Dutchess County ... [illegible] ... Apply for circulars at No. 250 Broadway. A personal interview on Saturday, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

HIGH BRIDGE HOTEL—BOARDING FOR THE SUMMER.—The above hotel, having been enlarged, repainted, furnished, &c. ... [illegible]

CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J.—Is now open for the reception of Summer boarders ... [illegible] ... S. W. LUSE.

PAVILION—NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This establishment is now fully opened for the reception of boarders. Parties wishing to secure apartments can make application on the premises ... F. BLANCARD.

SUMMER RETREATS.—KELLINGER'S MANSION HOUSE is open for the season ... [illegible]

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN.—This delightful Summer House will be open for the reception of guests on the 1st of June ... DAVID G. HOE, Proprietor.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT, (late Eatontown Landing.) The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. ... will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows: [illegible timetable]

JUNE, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. ... for SHREWSBURY, HIGHLAND DOCK, OCEAN HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, and RED BANK ... [illegible timetable]

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—Landing (each way,) at ... Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie.—Meals served on board. The steamer ARMENIA, Capt. ... [illegible]

NEW ROUTE FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—On and after Saturday, June 2, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. ... will leave New-York from Catharine-Market-slip ... [illegible]

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK will commence her regular trips as above on FRIDAY, June 1 ... [illegible]

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamer KEYPORT ... [illegible]

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fast and splendid steamer ALIDA ... [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CABINET MANUFACTURERS.—A rare chance for investment is offered to a person with a capital of from $2,000 to $5,000 ... [illegible] ... REFERENCE—J. M. CLAWSON, No. ... Pearl-st., N. Y.

WHOLESALE DRUG BUSINESS.—A drug house in this City, now doing a fine business, being about to retire from the trade, would dispose of their stock, fixtures and ... [illegible] ... LEY & DARLING, No. 63 Vesey-st., New-York.

PRINCIPAL WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—With some capital, to take charge of a popular Boarding and Day School ... Address W. W. W., New-York Daily Times office.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION AND REMOVAL.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of THOS. N. DALE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOS. N. DALE alone is authorized to settle the affairs and sign in liquidation for the late concern, and has removed to No. 18 Warren-st.

THOS. N. DALE.
JOHN D. CAMP.
EDWIN HILLYER.
GEORGE RICHMOND.

THOS. N. DALE has this day formed a copartnership with GEORGE RICHMOND, under the firm of THOS. N. DALE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm at No. 18 Warren-st.

THOS. N. DALE.
GEORGE RICHMOND.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1855.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers, under the name of SHIPLEY & LOSKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOSKLE has become the owner of the said firm, and assumes the liabilities of said firm and alone is authorized to sign in liquidation.

MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr.
NEW-YORK, 5th Mo., 1855. CHAS. LOSKLE.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1855.

☞ Bell & [illegible] and F. L. Gilbert, Albany, are Agents for the New-York Daily Times. Single copies, or by the week or month, can be had by applying to them.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—Plain and Ornamental, in the very best style, and at low rates. Country Merchants who desire Show Bills or Handbills of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Three Copies mailed for Five Dollars;—Five Copies for Eight Dollars;—Ten Copies for Twelve Dollars;—Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single copies.

The Daily Times has a regular circulation of over 37,000, and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued This Morning, in ample season for the mails per steamship George Law. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

The Riot in Portland.

We are hardly in a position to express a decided opinion as to the culpability of the Mayor of Portland, in ordering out the militia and firing upon a mob: for, though the shocking result of the movement will naturally excite a storm of indignant comments from the opponents of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and every one must condemn an act which had so melancholy a termination, yet we are unable to judge, from the imperfect reports which have reached us, what the exigences of the occasion were which induced Mayor Dow to resort to such an extremity. The friends of the Prohibitory Law should regard the deplorable event with alarm and regret, for it cannot but increase the difficulties of its execution, and strengthen the arguments of its opponents, while it will serve to intimidate its friends. It is not one of those measures that will be rendered more palatable to its opponents by violence and bloodshed; and it happens, most unfortunately for the cause of temperance and good, that the author of the first Maine Law should have been the cause of the first blood being shed in its enforcement. The great reforms that have been effected by temperance movements, hitherto, were all produced by peaceable means; and we very much fear that this terrible affair in Portland will inspire a feeling of bitterness and revenge elsewhere which will lead to other disasters.

But, we trust that no other magistrate will resort to military force in attempting to compel obedience to this particular law. The very nature of it suggests a more temperate and conciliatory treatment. Much as we are in favor of temperance, we do not wish to see it enforced at the point of the bayonet, and we do not believe that bullets are the best instruments for producing harmony among a discontented people. It appears that Mayor Dow was remonstrated with by the officer whom he ordered to fire upon the mob, who did not believe that any such violence was necessary. The *Argus*, too, thinks that no harm would have been done, beyond the breaking in of a window, but for the warlike motions of the Mayor. But the Mayor, doubtless, felt that his honor was at stake, and he commanded the Rifle Guard to fire, and the deplorable result was the instant death of one poor man, and the wounding of several others.

Neal Dow will become a more noted man than ever now, and he will have to bear a fearful responsibility for his rash act. We fear that he has done more to injure the great cause of temperance reform than any good he may have accomplished will compensate for. But, as we have said, we are unable to form a very clear judgment on his conduct, as we are not yet in possession of his version of the affair, and the worst side of it has doubtless reached us first. But it is enough to know that human life has been sacrificed in an attempt to enforce a law which many good and wise men have doubted the policy and justice of; and the event should serve as a lesson to both the friends and opponents of the measure elsewhere. Most decidedly are we opposed to calling out the military to aid the civil officers of the law, except in cases of the extremest necessity, where the lives or the property of the people are in absolute danger, and the civil authorities have found their force inadequate to protect them.

A weak, irresolute, or timid magistrate is a dangerous person to tamper with a military force; it requires as much courage to refrain from using a destructive instrument in time of danger as to wield it resolutely when the right time arrives. We have had a fearful example in this City, in the Astor Place riot, of the effect upon a mob of a military turn-out, and we trust that no similar event will ever again occur to disgrace the character of our City. If the accounts which we have received of the Portland riot are essentially true, we must confess that the conduct of the Mayor appears to have been in the highest degree culpable; and he will have to pay a heavy penalty for his ill-timed rashness.

So far as we can understand the case, from the telegraphic report, Mayor Dow seems to have been extremely unfortunate in every step he took in the affair, not only in his first purchase of the liquor, but in his subsequent attempts to dispose of it, and to defend it from the attacks of the mob.

Communication with India.

It has not been always necessary to travel the tedious overland route from Europe to India, nor to voyage thither round the southern extremity of the African continent. There was a time when the Red and Mediterranean Seas were connected by a ship canal, and when Europe and India drew near to each other, and exchanged their superfluities with a facility long unknown. The greatest and most enlightened conquerors and kings of antiquity, and even the early Arabian caliphs, were profoundly sensible of the advantages resulting to commerce and civilization from the existence of this canal, and were particularly attentive to have it kept in perfect repair. But it was totally neglected by the barbarism of the later Mahometan conquerors, and ultimately became choked up and forgotten. It was the discernment of a man, hardly less able in peace than in war, that first proclaimed its importance, in modern times, to Europe and the world. The attention of Napoleon I., during his Egyptian campaign, was attracted to this former channel of communication between the East and the West. He perceived at once what benefits its renovation would confer upon both, and he ordered a Commission of Engineers to investigate whether it were possible to reëstablish it. That Commission pronounced the undertaking practicable; but the necessities of France recalled Napoleon from Egypt soon after, and the disastrous issue of his Oriental expedition put it entirely out of his power to carry his magnificent design into execution. He received the report of the Commission, however, just at the moment when he was about to bid a final farewell to the land of the pyramids, and, on perusing it, said to those around him: "The undertaking is vast, and it is not I who may accomplish it; but the Turkish Government will perhaps find one day her preservation and her glory in the execution of this project."

More than half a century has elapsed since Napoleon I. uttered this prediction. That portion of it which refers to himself was long ago fulfilled, and now the time approaches when that other portion of it, which relates to the Ottoman Empire, is to be also realized. Mohammed Seid, the Viceroy of Egypt, and the most powerful of the Feudatories of the Sultan, is not only convinced that the connection of the Red Sea with the Mediterranean would add to the safety and wealth of Egypt and the Empire, but he is anxious to make some atonement to the civilized world for the injuries which the negligence and barbarism of his race and religion have inflicted on the interests of commerce and navigation. Urged by these motives, Mohammed Seid has recently granted a Firman to Mr. Ferdinand de Lesseps, an eminent French engineer, which empowers him to organize a company, under the title of the "Universal Suez Maritime Canal Company," for the purpose of reopening the ancient Canal—or, should it be deemed more advisable, of cutting an entirely new canal direct through the Isthmus from Sea to Sea. This Firman contains ten articles, which enumerate the conditions to which the Company and the Viceroy are to be subject, and the privileges which they are respectively to enjoy. We give the substance of the most important of them. The Company is to endure for ninety-nine years from the opening of the Canal. Its directors are always to be named by the Egyptian Government, but chosen as much as possible from its principal shareholders. All necessary grounds not belonging to private individuals are to be ceded gratis to the Company. The Egyptian Government is to receive fifteen per cent. on the *profits* resulting from the shares of the Company—the remainder of the net benefits are to be divided as follows: Seventy-five per cent. to the profits of the Society; ten per cent. to the profits of founding members. The tariffs of the rights of passage are to be always equal for all nations—no particular advantage or exclusive profit of any kind can ever be stipulated for. At the termination of the grant the Egyptian Government will take the place of the Company, enjoying without reserve all its rights, and entering into full possession of the Canal, of the two seas, and of all the dependent establishments. The Company are, however, to be indemnified to such an extent as arbitrators shall determine, for the abandonment of their materials and furniture. Such, in substance, are the most important of the restrictions and privileges contained in the Firman which the Viceroy of Egypt has granted to the "Universal Suez Maritime Canal Company," through Mr. Ferdinand de Lesseps.

Mohammed Seid has then done his own part in this matter, and now it remains to be seen whether the capitalists of Europe and America will do theirs. But ere they determine to what extent they will become parties to this great enterprise, or whether they will at all do so, let them calculate the outlay that will be necessary to its accomplishment, and enumerate the advantages that will accrue to commerce and civilization from it when completed. Many men have studied the canal of the two seas, and made estimates of the cost that would attend its construction, but none of them has put that cost at so high a figure as Mr. Paulin Talabot, who was chosen about ten years since, in conjunction with two other celebrated engineers, to report on the relative merits of the different lines, and on the outlay that would be required in the case of each. Now, this gentleman summed up the total expense at one hundred and thirty millions of francs for the most costly of these canals, and twenty millions for the harbor and roadstead of Suez. Let us then assume that it will take one hundred and fifty millions of francs, or thirty millions of dollars, to connect the Red and Mediterranean Seas by a ship canal. A vast sum beyond question! But vast as it is, it is not out of proportion with the benefits which would result to mankind from the accomplishment of this great undertaking. The mere reëstablishment of the Canal of Egypt, or intersection of the Isthmus from sea to sea, would shorten by nearly *one-half* the distance between India and London, and Liverpool, and New-Orleans, and New-York. The following table, recently drawn up by a distinguished Professor of Geology in Europe, will demonstrate the advantages which those great emporia would derive, even in this single respect, from the Maritime Canal of Suez. In the first column the professor gives the distance from these ports to India by the Mediterranean and Red Seas; in the second, that by the Atlantic; and in the third, the difference between the new route and the old:

	By Canal of Suez.	By Atlantic.	Difference.
London	3,100 leagues.	5,950 leagues.	2,850 leagues.
Liverpool	3,650	5,900	2,650
New-Orleans	3,724	6,150	2,736
New-York	3,761	6,200	2,439

That is, by the construction of this Canal, England and America will be brought nearly 9,000 miles nearer to India than they are at present, and the East and the West will enjoy a proximity which has not existed for centuries. But will this be the only advantage resulting to them from the junction of the Red and Mediterranean Seas; from the reëstablishment of that old highway, by the instrumentality of which the commerce of Europe and the Orient was once carried on? Far otherwise. This great benefit is rather to be looked on as an index to those other benefits which are certain to spring from it. As distance lessens, commerce will proportionately increase,—freights will *decline* in the same ratio, while the costly and coveted productions of India will become obtainable at prices of which we can now hardly form a conception. Nor is it only India that will be thus brought into proximity with the Western World. The Arabian Peninsula, the Kingdoms of Africa, the Oriental Archipelago, Persia, Australia, China, and the entire East will likewise be thrown open to the enterprise and industry of Europe and America, and their mineral and agricultural riches will equally reward the dangers and the toils of the Western traders.

Fillibustering as a Business.

The business of fillibustering is rather a favorite one with a considerable class of our enterprising people, but as it has never in a single instance, proved a paying business, we must confess to some surprise whenever we hear of any new enterprise being on foot for the invasion and capture of foreign territory. From the days of Aaron Burr down to the Expedition of Col. Kinney, disaster and defeat have been the portion of all fillibusters; and we wonder that some of our literary industrials have not written a history of the various attempts of the kind during the past fifty years, for the benefit of the present generation of restless and ambitious adventurers.

The Kinney Expedition appears to have come to an untimely end from a cause which has been the ruin of many much better planned enterprizes—the want of funds. And here is the marvel of these fillibustering expeditions, that men having money should be willing to hazard it by investing in such very doubtful securities, where the chances are a thousand to one that there will be no returns. The truth of the matter is, in fillibustering speculations, that any place, or piece of territory, which can be taken possession of by such means, is not worth keeping after it has been taken; and the wonder of it is that men who want wild lands should not prefer to purchase them at the cheap rates for which they can always be had within the limits of our own territory, to stealing them at the costly rates by which alone they can be obtained on a fillibustering expedition. Land is the most useless of all commodities, except to a patient, plodding and industrious farmer, a kind of person, we imagine, who rarely joins a fillibustering expedition. If the powers of our enterprizing fellow citizens who annually get up fillibustering expeditions, were confined within the pent up Uticas, and there were no newspapers nor telegraph wires in existence to spread their intelligence of their operations, their undertakings would not be so very wonderful; but while there is such an illimitable field at the west to expand in, and such a certainty of their plans being known to the Government, which is bound to defeat them, it is most surprising that there can be found men who are so reckless and devoid of sober reflection as to engage in pursuits which are certain to yield neither profit nor reputation. But there is probably some noble quality which lies at the bottom of these undertakings, and the same spirit of adventure which sent De Soto to Florida, and enticed our ancestors across the Atlantic, to found the empire of which we now boast, stirs within the breasts of the restless spirits whom our watchful Government will not allow to go in quest of new empire. The times have changed, it is true, and there is no longer the need there once was for discovering new lands and founding new empires; but men have not changed materially, and the love of enterprise and dangerous exploits is as strong as it ever was.

Academy of Music.

"I Puritani" of Bellini has the recommendation of being comparatively unhackneyed, although it has been done repeatedly and quite recently by Maretzek's companies and the Grisi and Mario *troupe*. The story of the Puritans, moreover, is calculated to interest an American audience, and win their sympathies more quickly than the blood and thunder legends of the modern Italian librettists. For these, and other popular musical reasons, "I Puritani" is always sure to attract an audience. The revival of the opera last night was more than commonly interesting; the house was full, the *artistes* new, and the scenery admirable and appropriate. It was perhaps a little dangerous to essay an opera in which the incomparable trio—Grisi, Mario, and Susini—achieved their greatest triumph. So far as the soprano was concerned, we did not lament the absence of the first-mentioned lady. Her successor, Mme. Lagrange, although lacking the physical and vocal voluptuousness of Grisi, is a fair substitute for that artist. But Grisi cannot easily be forgotten as an actress, and in this *rôle* especially is she to be remembered. The other two artists certainly must be lamented. The miscellaneous excellence of Mirate and Morelli cannot be compared with the sustained geniusness of Mario and Susini in this opera. We do not wish by this remark to underrate the really excellent performance of the first-named gentleman last evening, but the occasion provokes comparison. One operatic version coming so rapidly on another, the only interest is in the relative excellence of the two.

The cast was as follows: *Elvira*, Madame La Grange; *Arthur*, Signor Mirate; *Sir George Walton*, Signor Marini; *Sir Richard Forth*, Signor Morelli. Madame La Grange, as we have before said, was quite acceptable in the leading *rôle*, albeit deficient in physical ability. Everything this lady does is complete and excellent as far as it goes. Her acting was sufficient for the requirements of the character, particularly where intensity was the leading requirement. But in the joyous *scenes* of the first act, (the earlier portion of it,) Madame La Grange appeared to labor under some restraint. The aria *Son vergin vezzosa*, was as usual encored, and deservedly so, for it was delivered with exquisite ease and gracefulness.

Signor Mirate did not add to his reputation by the performance of *Arthur*. It was inferior in every respect to what we have been accustomed to on the Italian stage of New-York. The principal fault with this gentleman is that he tries on all occasions to preserve his voice, and does so without any kind of regard for the musical effect of so doing. This may be desirable, even necessary; but it is not agreeable, especially in concerted music where the tenor voice is most needed. The scena, *A te, o cara*, with the concluding quartette, (which, with the finale to the first act, are the best portions of the opera, notwithstanding the eternal repetition of Bellini's vulgar cadences,) had bare justice done to it, and for the first time in our recollection escaped an encore.

Signor Morelli lacked fullness of voice for the heavy *rôle* of *Sir Richard*, and was not so artistic in his vocalism as on previous occasions. He was, however, enjoyable. Marini as *Sir George* was of course thoroughly at home in the music. A fault to which Marini is too subject—namely, singing out of tune—was painfully apparent last evening.

An opera like "Puritani" requires preparation, particularly by a company accustomed to the higher works of Donizetti. This it has not had, at least we should suppose so. The orchestra was hurried and rough in its performance—so much so that we could scarcely believe that Arditi was in the chair until our eyes gave us assurance of the fact. The chorus—not to put too fine a point upon it—was bad.

A certain cut and hue of garment is so associated with the modern idea of a Puritan, that anything like a deviation from historical accuracy in these particulars, must at once attract the attention of an observant audience. Excepting Marini and Mirate, all the characters were dressed far too much in the Italian style. We looked in vain for the sombre garments of the crop-eared warriors of the Reformation; every one was a *pseudo* cavalier, and decidedly disposed to gayety in the manipulation of colors.

The Concert announced here for this evening will take place on Thursday evening. On Friday "Norma" will be given. There are consequently but two more opportunities of hearing Mme. La Grange in Opera.

Tabernacle.—An attractive concert is announced here this evening, at popular prices. A fine orchestra, (so we hear,) and several excellent vocalists will contribute to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Dramatic.

Wallack's Theatre.—This is the last night of the season. It is also the benefit of Mr. J. W. Lester. The thousand admirers of this admirable comedian should rally on the occasion. An admirable bill is promised.

Private Soiree.—On Saturday evening last Mr. Bagioli and his pupils afforded their many private friends, who were specially invited on the occasion, a very delightful amateur Concert at Dodworth's Saloon, Broadway, above Grace Church. The vocal entertainment was given exclusively by the ladies who are now, or have heretofore been, under Mr. Bagioli's careful tuition. It was every way creditable to both parties, and not only imparted pleasure to the company for its musical excellence, but created the liveliest interest in the vocal gifts of a number of the ladies who prominently participated; among whom we cannot forbear to allude, if only by their initials, to Mrs. J. T. S., who sang "Ave Maria," and to Miss S., who gave the rondo from "Cinderella," assisted by the class as a chorus accompaniment; both pieces given with a large measure of excellence.

Twenty-third Annual Meeting of the Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.

On Monday, the annual meeting of this Company took place at New-Brunswick. The day being fine, after much previous rain, the attendance was good.

Hon. Daniel B. Ryall, of Monmouth, took the chair, Hon. John Black of Burlington, and Mr. Stout of Middlesex, officiated as assistants, and Messrs. Southmead, together with C. S. Mackney were appointed Secretaries of the meeting.

The following gentlemen, or any two of them were appointed as inspectors to conduct the election of new directors: Messrs. B. R. Chetwood, A. G. Thorp, C. S. Mackney, J. W. Stout, J. Van Arsdale, C. T. Day, J. P. Pennington and Dr. J. G. Goble.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the stockholders were read. They were unanimously approved. A Committee on Resolutions and a Committee on the Collation were thought desirable. The Committee on Resolutions was deferred until the report had been read, and a Committee of five on the Collation was appointed. Their names were: James Hutchings, Dr. Goble, Augustus Schenck, J. B. Gaddis and Dr. Dodd, Jr. It was then moved and seconded that the polls be opened for the election of Directors. Previous to which the Vice-President, John P. Jackson, Esq., proceeded to read the annual report of the Directors.

It stated that no untoward event threatening the utility of the road had occurred during the prevalence of great monetary disaster. Eighteen millions of persons had been transported on the Road, casualties had occurred from riding or walking on the track, but no injuries to life or limb had accrued to those within the cars. The solidity of the Road had been increased by judicious repairs.

The extension of double tracks, and the removal of sharp curves had been a matter of much concern. Portions of the road which have not yet been laid down on this firm foundation need attention, and are in course of reparation and improvement. The danger, delays and cost of the curves at Centre-street, and the Morris Canal at Newark, (being of a radius of 375 feet each,) prompted the Board, in view of the early erection of a new bridge over the Passaic River, to yield to the almost unanimous demand of the public for more direct and perfect facilities of communication, by applying for legislative sanction for a more expeditious route, crossing at Commercial Dock. The entire right of way for this straight line was purchased when the road was first located, and belongs to the Company. * * * A bill passed both Houses—in the Senate by a vote of 15 to 6, and in the Assembly by a vote of 51 to 2—and is now a law of the State. As a supplement to the act of incorporation, this law provides directly for the erection of the proposed bridge, and authorizes $500,000 of additional capital.

When the vast interests and numerous and active population to be advantageously affected by the proposed improvements are considered, not only in the more speedy communication of our cities and towns with New-York, but also in more perfectly securing the larger travel to and from the Atlantic and interior cities—embracing not only the important Southern lines, but also those great avenues of the West, the Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—it cannot but be regarded as a just cause of congratulation. The increased consideration and business advantages which will accrue to the community and to our work by connecting the commercial and pleasure interests of the country, and establishing this line as the Great National and New-Jersey route, imposes on the Company a grateful acknowledgment of the foresight, firmness and patriotism of the Legislature for this truly valuable grant.

Reference is then made to the Junction Road and Bridge with the Morris and Essex Railroad. Since the last annual meeting, the Branch Road and Bridge, perfecting the junction of the Morris and Essex and the New-Jersey Railroads, have been completed at an expense of nearly $200,000. The heaviest charge was for the right of way, expensive viaducts over the turnpike and roads, and the costly bridge over the river. The use of this junction has not been so complete as desirable in consequence of the want of a turn-table and other facilities designed to be erected.

The Millstone and New-Brunswick Railroad was completed last December, at a cost of $112,000, of which one-half is owned by this Company, the other half by respectable farmers and citizens, chiefly of Somerset and Middlesex Counties. An active business in transportation was at once carried on, advancing the value of local agricultural produce.

A milk, market and produce line has been established, at a convenient time for the accommodation of the country and the concentration of grain at the stations. The erection of hay-presses, the cultivation of fruit and farm produce, and the general interest awakened in a large milling and agricultural district, give promise of considerable proportion of freight, with a corresponding proportion of travelers, greatly beneficial to the country traversed.

Under the heading, "Report of the Advisory Committee," the Committee say they have attended to their appointed duties. They have informed themselves of the routes of the proposed railroads to Bloomfield, Belleville and Millstone, diverging as branches from the New-Jersey Railroad, and have examined various maps and matters in detail.

After mature consideration the Committee recommend the vigorous coöperation of this Committee with the individual stockholders who have cordially and liberally engaged in the proposed Railroad from New-Brunswick to Millstone. They think this proposed tributary highly important, having wide relations to the future extension of railroad communication.

After expressing favorable views of the Bloomfield and Belleville Railroads, they conclude their report by recommending that the New-Jersey Railroad should not become involved with other Companies without great caution, and recommend no further aid be rendered to Companies which may hereafter arise, without first submitting the subject to a vote of the stockholders, at a meeting convened upon notice.

As to the financial affairs of the Company, the gross receipts for 1854 have been $824,032 93, and the expenses were $383,585 25, or a ratio of 46 and 47 per cent., against $816,634 81 for receipts and $319,516 81 for expenses, being about a ratio of 40 per cent. the preceding year, that of 1853 being 48 per cent. The surplus earnings carried to profit and loss Jan. 1, 1855, were $70,211 81, making the whole amount of this fund at present, $91,187 46.

The whole number of passengers carried last year was 2,433,715; tons of merchandise amounted to 56,919; miles run by the trains, 355,656. The year preceding the passengers were 2,170,248; tons of merchandise, 48,167; miles run, 329,961. The mere running expenses per mile thus appear to have been $1 07 last year, and 97 cents the year preceding. The State has received an increased sum for tax and transit dues for 1854, $32,519 41; the amount for 1853 being $28,170.

It is stated to be the fixed policy of the Company to exercise a liberal spirit to all connecting lines. The review of their past history, now closing its twenty-third year, enjoins a grateful appreciation of the signal favor and prosperity the Company has so long enjoyed.

This Report having been referred to a Committee on Resolutions, they resolved: That the annual report now presented be accepted and approved, and seriously they congratulate the stockholders upon exemption from accidents; next, that in their opinion, the construction of the Railroad bridge across the Passaic will be a great public accommodation and a great improvement to the Road. Further, that the thanks of the stockholders be presented to the Legislature for their wisdom and public spirit in making this valuable grant to the Company. They recommend the Directors to take measures to perfect this important improvement. They resolved that the supplemental law passed last session, authorizing the erection of a Railroad Bridge and direct line at Newark, and the increase of $500,000 capital stock of this Company, be approved, and that the same be hereby accepted by the stockholders, according to law. It was also resolved that the conclusions of the Board as presented in their annual report as to the branch roads, be approved. Next, that the stockholders approve the policy of the Company in restraining complimentary franks, and recommend conformity as the example by other roads as to their abolition. Also, that the thanks of the stockholders be presented to the directors and officers of the Company for their efficiency and activity, the able and judicious manner in which they have discharged their duties.

These, and a resolution thanking the firemen on the line of road—and especially those of Jersey City and New-York—for their energetic efforts in conjunction with the operations of the Company in saving the property of the Company from conflagration, were adopted without debate.

It was proposed by Mr. Rutherford that the resources of the New-Jersey Railroad be exclusively devoted to running their road and improving their means of communication. This resolution was adopted.

It was also moved by the same Stockholder, that the accounts of the property purchased from the associates of the Jersey Company, the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and the Millstone branch, be kept separate—that the Stockholders at their annual meeting may ascertain the benefits resulting from each of these expenses. Adopted.

Some friendly conversation arose as to the propriety of the formation of an "Advisory Committee," to act with the Board of Management. The appointment was proposed by Mr. Schenck, and Mr. Duryee asked whether he was in earnest. Some laughable remarks were made as to other companies, where such appointments were much needed. The proposition was negatived.

The Inspectors then presented the following ticket as the result of their election for Directors, the old list being unanimously reëlected: John S. Darcy, Stephen Whitney, J. Phillips Phœnix, Hamilton Fish, Henry B. Remsen, Dudley S. Gregory, Adam Lee, John P. Jackson and John Acken.

It was lastly

Resolved, That this meeting, appreciating the valuable services of Wm. A. Whitehead, Esq., as Secretary to this Company, regret the loss to this Company, by his appointment as Treasurer of the New-York and Harlem Company, while they rejoice in his larger compensation, they cordially commend him as abundantly competent, by integrity and capacity, for his new and important trust.

Thanks being voted to the Chairman, the business of the meeting closed.

At 2 o'clock a most sumptuous cold collation, prepared by Downing of New-York, was served up in the spacious hall of the New-Jersey India Rubber Company. Many excellent and pithy addresses were delivered, chiefly by Mr. Ryall, Dr. Dorsey, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Black, Mr. Duryee, Dr. Goble of Newark, Judge Cornelesson, Mr. Bows, and Col. Cornell.

The Press being proposed from the Chair, Mr. Thompson, of the New-York *Sun*, as the youngest Reporter present, responded to the compliment in a brief and telling manner. The Reporter of the Times being specially called for, he adverted to the good feeling that had characterized the proceedings of the day, and alluded to the "Newark in Nottinghamshire" as contrasted with the Newark in New-Jersey—the pocket-borough respecting which the late Duke of Newcastle inquired "whether a man might not do as he liked with his own." He contrasted aristocratic influences with Republican institutions.

The party then proceeded up the Branch line to Millstone, where further addresses were delivered by the late Governor of New-Jersey, and other gentlemen, and then the party returned mostly to New-York, after spending together a day of unmingled good feeling and the interchange of sentiments highly honorable to all parties.

Didn't Value Life.

Joseph Miller, a young Scotchman about 23 years of age, while in a rather tipsy condition, straggled to the dock foot of Twenty-eighth-street and fell into the water. He was discovered in time, and with some difficulty saved, after having manufactured a considerable quantity of punch.

[illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION [illegible]

[illegible] following articles, which we have [illegible]

SPLENDID FRENCH [illegible]

[illegible]

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

CRAPE SHAWLS, all colors, also STELLA, and other styles in great variety. MANTILLAS of every description, marked down to a very low figure to reduce the stock.

A BEAUTIFUL APPLIQUE MANTILLA [illegible] $7, worth $12. BERKMAN & COMPANY, No. 60 Canal, corner [illegible]

EVERY PERSON MUST HAVE OBSERVED THAT Fever and Ague is periodical in its nature—that is to say, its attacks recur at regular periods. This peculiarity of the disease suggested [illegible] properties. Hence resulted DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS, which contain these in a powerful [illegible] form. Sold by all dealers, and by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the wholesale depôt, No. 281 Broadway, New-York. The above popular and successful remedy [illegible] sale and retail by CHARLES H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st., New-York. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; STEPHEN PAUL & CO., No. 149 Chambers-st.; and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; JOHN W. [illegible], corner Grand and Norfolk sts.

SUMMER OPENING—HATTERS TO GENTLEMEN, DESIGNERS AND INTRODUCERS OF STYLES.—We this day offer to the notice of our patrons, our ever-popular Rocky Mountain Silvery Beaver Hat. Also, a pluk [illegible] Castor Hat, peculiarly our own, appreciated and worn by the best class wearers [illegible] In the Ruffing Department, [illegible] will be employed the skill and taste of our French Fabricant, whose inimitable productions, received per [illegible], together with selections from our own Make-Shops, will render our large and varied assortment complete. LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway.

GOODWIN & CORT INVITE THE ATTENTION OF plumbers, builders, hotel-keepers and private families to their improved cooking range. This perfect range has no equal in expedition, convenience and economical cooking. An inspection will satisfy the best judges of its very superior merits and very moderate prices. GOODWIN & CORT, No. [illegible] Water-st.

"SUMMER HAS COME."

☞ Ladies go To-Day to HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY Family Shoe Emporium, No. 486 Broadway and No. 44 Howard-st., and buy a pair of his beautiful French Gaiters for $1 75. French Gaiters all colors for $1 75. Also, those Linen Gaiters for warm weather.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS 20 PER CENT. Less Than Former Prices.—PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, will sell during this month at the above rates. Call and see.

AUCTION SALE OF STATEN ISLAND REAL ESTATE.—We wish to remind our readers, that ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a very handsome Gothic cottage, with [illegible] lots of ground, located on a private road, at the beautiful village of Clifton, Staten Island, and within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt landing, in an excellent neighborhood. The garden contains all kinds of vegetables and young fruit, and the grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with gravel walks, flowers, shrubs, &c., and the house is new and built in the very best manner in the English rural style, without regard to cost. Thus an opportunity is offered to obtain a delightful residence, which is rarely to be met with, as the place is all that a gentleman of taste could desire, and the sale will be without reserve to the highest bidder. Terms liberal and the title perfect. For further information, we refer to the advertisement of the auctioneer in another part of this paper.

SEWING MACHINES—$1,000 DAMAGES WERE awarded to us in the United States Circuit Court in New-York, May 25, 1855, against the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, for infringing three of our patents. All persons are cautioned against buying or using any of the inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers, against whom numerous suits are now commenced. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, always acknowledged to be the best, have just been greatly improved so as to run without noise and with half the exertion formerly required. Satisfactory references given that these machines will perform every kind of work. Call and examine them. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his Patent Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SURE DEATH.

Astor House, New-York, Aug. 11, 1853.

Messrs. Parsons & Co.

Gentlemen: We have used your Insect Exterminator with great success, and cheerfully recommend it to the public as the best preparation for Cockroaches we have ever used. Yours very truly, COLEMAN & STETSON.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., Agents.

GENIN'S LEADING DRESS STYLE FOR SUMMER is the most chaste, distingue and elegant specimen of a hat ever produced in this country. It has the merit of perfect originality, being a happy combination of the [illegible] beaver, with the finest white felt. In point of delicacy, beauty, lightness, shape, and aristocratic appearance, it stands apart from all competition. There is nothing like it "before the people." GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian. Jacob Chickering's, Hallet & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, OF THE LATEST STYLES, AT LOW PRICES.—Remember the old stand, No. 166 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Shirts made to order, warranted to fit, and delivered punctually. A very large assortment of Gloves and Hosiery always on hand. A. L. HYATT & CO.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODEONS tuned, the equal temperament to which was recently awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the most reasonable terms. HORACE WATERS.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

THE KNOX.—THERE ARE VARIOUS KINDS OF knocks spiritual as well as physical, but the KNOX of the City is KNOX the hatter, of No. 128 Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway. He gives hard knocks to all competition, and may be said to stand alone and preëminent in the manufacture of hats.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, so natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—as well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

LADIES' TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.—WE WILL open, this day, three cases of fine De Beige, for traveling dresses, at 1s 6d per yard; also, real India Seersuckers, India Silks, Canton Crapes, &c.; also, goods for bathing dresses. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

LADIES' SUMMER DRESS GOODS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will offer, this morning, an immense stock of rich Bareges, Grenadines, Tissues and Printed Muslins, at less than one-half their cost to import. Their store will be open and ready for business at 8 o'clock A. M.

JUNE, 1855.

SUMMER COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS AND Furnishing Goods, in great variety, adapted to the wants of both men and boys, are now exhibited at ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE, No. 441 Broadway.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.

MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 133 WILLIAM-ST., New-York.

A complete stock of the above always on hand.

EBERHARD FABER, Sole Agent.

BEAVER, FELT, PANAMA, AND STRAW HATS.—Summer styles; also, leghorn and fancy straw hats, for either boys or little girls. The largest stock of Summer hats to be found in any store in this city. Call on SANTA, the hatter, No. 156 Canal-st., corner of Wooster-st.

JUNE, 1855.—ZEPHYR CASSIMERE SUITS, $10; fashionable French Cloth Coats, $8; Marseilles Vests, $1; Blay Linen Coats, $1; Alpaca Coats, $2; 5,000 pair fancy Cassimere Pants, $3—complete June suits, $3, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION in silk, cotton, zephyr merino, and Lisle thread, offered at reduced prices at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Factory and Men's Furnishing Store, No. 282 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers. Shirts made to measure.

THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES AT W. J. & J. R. PLOW'S, No. 12 Park-place, for those splendid Gold Shades, at $1 50, worth $3, and Gilt Cornices for 75 cents, worth $1 50. All kinds of Curtain Fixtures 25 per cent. less than any other house in the trade. Call and see.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.—CONSTANTLY ON hand, comprising in part a large assortment of HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, PAILLASSES, COTS, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS and COMFORTERS, at 150 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, wholesale and retail. M. WILLARD, Agent.

THOSE MONUMENTAL DAGUERREOTYPE CASES, warranted to secure the picture from the air and weather, can be had by addressing Humphrey's Daguerreotype Company, No. 22 Dey-st., New-York.

TRUSSES, SHOULDER BRACES, LADIES' BELTS and Supporters, instruments for bow legs, club feet, and all deformities of the body, on hand and made to order, by Dr. GLOVER, at the Surgeons' Bandage Institute, No. 4 Ann-st.

Speech of Hon. Wm. Whiting, in the House of Representatives.

Speech of Hon. Wm. Whiting, of Massachusetts, made in reply to the opening of the 20th ult., before the House of Representatives of the United States, the Nebraska question. The speech, which was delivered in the House, Thursday, May 31, 1855, was in favor of the American party and sound in harmony with the principles of the Anti-Nebraska movement, and, by the way, brilliant reviews and been achieved in New-York, it had been remarked by Silver Gray Whigs of the Empire State bill, Union Saving, Philanthropy, and there it was defeated as it ought to be. Democrat, for what, had not deserved success, and Democrat, of that, is not from coming to notice the most great of the Party of other states of the country. Mr. Whitney, one of the survivors of the last Administration, is a loser in Mr. Wise—whose election caused so much joy to the Administration, and so little pain in home circles—has assumed to say that "the Nebraska party occupies a moral position upon the slavery question." Mr. Whitney may have been complimented to speak for the Hindoostan of New-York, but he has not been commissioned to speak for the American party of the country—at any rate not for Massachusetts. In their own good time the Americans of Massachusetts have spoken for themselves. They have placed the old Democratic leaders to the rear, where they have collapsed and in cities. Upon their banner they have inscribed in letters of living light the words, "No slavery extension in Nebraska or Kansas, or elsewhere, from the public lands on account of race or color." We place Commissioners on the Nebraska Bill—"Be the slave State to be carved out of Kansas and Nebraska?" The Repeal of the Unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Act of 1850?" An Act to protect Personal Liberty.

The men who have inscribed these glowing words upon the American banner will go into the contests of the future with the Zouaves at Inkerman, "with the sky of heaven on their faces,"—and if defeat comes they will fall with their "backs to the field and their feet to the foe."

The Louisville Courier of the 25th ult. is printed on paper made of unbleached flax. This paper is thicker than that made from linen and cheaper, not so durable, and has more the appearance of ordinary cotton wrapping paper. It is a good color.

The fare on the Michigan Southern Railroad Steamers has been reduced to $2 50 cabin passage, including meals and berth.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

WANTED.

[illegible]

BOARDING.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PERSONAL.—NOW READY—FANNY FERN'S GREAT SERIAL STORY, entitled FANNY FORD; A STORY OF EVERY DAY LIFE, written expressly for the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and will not be issued as a book. Price only THREE CENTS. It is emphatically Fanny's best effort, and must command universal admiration.

STAR PAPERS.
By HENRY WARD BEECHER.
One vol. 12mo. Price $1 25.
Advance orders for over TEN THOUSAND COPIES of this remarkable volume will have been supplied
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH INST.,
when Mr. Bonaparte's long expected book will be published, and for sale simultaneously by all the principal booksellers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities and villages throughout the country.
J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st., N. Y.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Boston.
H. W. DERBY, Cincinnati.

PERSONAL.—NOW READY—FANNY FERN'S GREAT SERIAL STORY, entitled FANNY FORD; A STORY OF EVERY DAY LIFE, written expressly for the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and will not be issued as a book. Price only THREE CENTS. It is emphatically Fanny's best effort, and must command universal admiration.

JUST PUBLISHED,
SIX DAYS OF CREATION.
BY PROF. TAYLER LEWIS.
1 vol. 12mo. For sale in New-York by
D. APPLETON & CO.
Published by G. L. VAN DE BOGERT, Schenectady.

PERSONAL.—NOW READY—FANNY FERN'S GREAT SERIAL STORY, entitled FANNY FORD; A STORY OF EVERY DAY LIFE, written expressly for the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and will not be issued as a book. Price only THREE CENTS. It is emphatically Fanny's best effort, and must command universal admiration.

NEW LAW BOOK.
HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.
By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counsellor at Law.
For sale by JOHN J. DIGBY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

PERSONAL.—NOW READY—FANNY FERN'S GREAT SERIAL STORY, entitled FANNY FORD; A STORY OF EVERY DAY LIFE, written expressly for the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and will not be issued as a book. Price only THREE CENTS. It is emphatically Fanny's best effort, and must command universal admiration.

BROCKLESBY'S ASTRONOMY.
NOW READY.
ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY—For Schools and Academies, with Explanatory Numerical Questions for Examination. By JOHN BROCKLESBY, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Trinity College, Hartford, and Author of the "Elements of Mechanics," "Aids of the "Views of the Microscopic World." With splendid Illustrations.
In this work the author has aimed to preserve the great points, and facts of astronomy in their integrity, and to arrange, explain, and illustrate them that they may stand out boldly defined, and be clear and intelligible to the honest and faithful student.
ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION. By JAMES B. DODD, A.M., Morrison Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Transylvania University.
"I have just examined, with some care, Prof. Dodd's Elements of Geometry, and, so far, as I am capable of judging, I conceive it to be a very valuable work, in the department of the kind extant. For simplicity, exactness and completeness it can have no superior. Like his Arithmetic and Algebra, in many important particulars his Geometry stands prominent and alone."
A. S. HAMILTON, President of Andrew College."
PROF. PRESSNER'S GERMAN GRAMMAR, on a new plan of remarkable simplicity, and which meets the most cordial approval of teachers.
AN INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY. By Prof. WORTHINGTON HOOKER of Yale College.
Also, A NEW ELEMENTARY ARITHMETIC. By Prof. T. R. DODD.
FARMER, BEACH & CO.,
No. 4 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.—NOW READY—FANNY FERN'S GREAT SERIAL STORY, entitled FANNY FORD; A STORY OF EVERY DAY LIFE, written expressly for the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and will not be issued as a book. Price only THREE CENTS. It is emphatically Fanny's best effort, and must command universal admiration.

MUSIC AT THE REDUCED PRICES.
HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 BROADWAY,
Continues to sell Music, at his Piano, Melodeons and Musical Instruments of all kinds at greatly reduced prices. His assortment is the largest in the United States.
LATE PUBLICATIONS.
"Bright Things Can Never Die," "Right Over Wrong," and "If Never Wed," Songs, with music, by the Author of "Ione," (the first by Sister Abby,) and sung by them with great success. Those who have listened to these ever-welcome vocalists will recognize in the above their very best pieces. 25 cents each.
"Chase Polka," by J. B. Bacon; title-page embellished with a beautiful lithograph of that unpopular amusement as seen through a glass, 25 cents. "Swinging Polka," by the popular composer Thomas Baker—the latest from his modest pen, and like the parting count a bridal toast, the best. 25 cents. "Sparkling Polka," by the same composer, has reached its fifteenth edition, and is still having an immense sale. 25 cents.
Mr. WATERS wishes it to be understood that he has resolved to no compromise on far as returning to the old high tariff of prices is concerned.

PERSONAL.—NOW READY—FANNY FERN'S GREAT SERIAL STORY, entitled FANNY FORD; A STORY OF EVERY DAY LIFE, written expressly for the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and will not be issued as a book. Price only THREE CENTS. It is emphatically Fanny's best effort, and must command universal admiration.

BY MRS. EDES,
Author of Women of England Hearts and Homes, &c.
MY BROTHER;
OR, THE MAN OF MANY FRIENDS.
By Mrs. EDES.
One vol. 12 mo., cloth. 62 cents.
A new domestic story, by an old and popular author.
This day published.
ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH,
No. 683 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.
Sold by booksellers generally.

PERSONAL.—NOW READY—FANNY FERN'S GREAT SERIAL STORY, entitled FANNY FORD; A STORY OF EVERY DAY LIFE, written expressly for the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and will not be issued as a book. Price only THREE CENTS. It is emphatically Fanny's best effort, and must command universal admiration.

SISTER ROSE.
A NEW WORK.
By CHARLES DICKENS.
Printed from the advance sheets received by last steamship, is published THIS DAY, being the 9th volume of Mr. Dickens's cheap edition, and for sale by Booksellers, Newsmen, &c. Price 12½ cents. T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia. H. LONG & BROTHER,
No. 121 Nassau-st.

PERSONAL.—NOW READY—FANNY FERN'S GREAT SERIAL STORY, entitled FANNY FORD; A STORY OF EVERY DAY LIFE, written expressly for the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and will not be issued as a book. Price only THREE CENTS. It is emphatically Fanny's best effort, and must command universal admiration.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN.
This valuable Weekly Episcopal paper is edited by Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D.; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D.; Rev. Eli R. Cambell, Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, Publisher. Commences with the 30 from June to June in every year. This paper is devoted to sound Evangelical principles, and the maintenance of pure Protestant truth.

PERSONAL.—NOW READY—FANNY FERN'S GREAT SERIAL STORY, entitled FANNY FORD; A STORY OF EVERY DAY LIFE, written expressly for the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and will not be issued as a book. Price only THREE CENTS. It is emphatically Fanny's best effort, and must command universal admiration.

A BOOK TO SELL ON THE CARS, IN STEAMBOATS, HOTELS, AND BY BOOK AGENTS GENERALLY.—The undersigned will publish on the 1st July a most capital Book for sale in this way, and will furnish agents with a means of attracting attention and exciting interest in it which has not yet been tried, and which they believe will be a decided hit. Those who sell books in this way are invited to correspond with us. MASON BROTHERS, No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

PERSONAL.—NOW READY—FANNY FERN'S GREAT SERIAL STORY, entitled FANNY FORD; A STORY OF EVERY DAY LIFE, written expressly for the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and will not be issued as a book. Price only THREE CENTS. It is emphatically Fanny's best effort, and must command universal admiration.

EUROPE IN 1855.—Travelers to Europe can see or purchase at the undersigned's, American books and newspapers, Guide Books for Paris and the Continent, and all English Books, on good terms. Attention will be devoted to American visitors, and any information gladly given.
SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., American and English Booksellers and Publishers, No. 47 Ludgate-hill, (by St. Paul's,) London.

PERSONAL.—NOW READY—FANNY FERN'S GREAT SERIAL STORY, entitled FANNY FORD; A STORY OF EVERY DAY LIFE, written expressly for the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and will not be issued as a book. Price only THREE CENTS. It is emphatically Fanny's best effort, and must command universal admiration.

WILLIAM H. CORNWELL.—No. 302 Pearl-st., Franklin-square, Harper & Brother's Buildings, offers for sale at lowest rates a general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY. Orders receive prompt attention. INDUCEMENTS of a peculiar nature will be offered purchasers of SCHOOL BOOKS in quantities.

PERSONAL.—NOW READY—FANNY FERN'S GREAT SERIAL STORY, entitled FANNY FORD; A STORY OF EVERY DAY LIFE, written expressly for the NEW-YORK LEDGER, and will not be issued as a book. Price only THREE CENTS. It is emphatically Fanny's best effort, and must command universal admiration.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationery, Printers, and Bookbinders, No. 17 Nassau-st., sell every style of Blank Book, Paper and Stationery. Orders receive prompt attention.

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SLOTE & ZANDER, Stationers, No. 28 Fulton-st., Sole Wholesale Agents of the best paper always on hand or made to order, of any pattern, at the lowest cash rates.

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DRY GOODS.

CROWDS OF CUSTOMERS FILL THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE.
Every morning until the store is closed.
Everybody cannot succeed, for they all buy.
Notwithstanding the large amount we have sold, still there are yet left great bargains in Silks, Lawns, Shawls, Linens, Prints, Summer Flannels, Marseilles, Quilts, Blankets, Hosiery, Gloves, Drapery, Cassimeres, Jeans, Drills, &c. The Sweep de Laines at 6c. are not all gone.
Goods are selling very fast, for the very good reason that they are reduced in price, in some instances, full one-half. Prices all marked in red ink and signed.
F. W. & W. F. GILLEY, No. 136 Bowery.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Having lately added to their stock the
LATEST NEW PATTERNS OF
VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,
are prepared to offer to purchasers
GREATER INDUCEMENTS THAN EVER.
INGRAINS, THREE-PLYS AND OILCLOTHS,
IN THE USUAL VARIETY.
GRAND-ST., CORNER OF CHERYSTIE.

CASH PURCHASERS OF
STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.
Will find great inducements offered them at No. 64 well-st John-st., corner William. The subscribers are enabled, by the CASH SYSTEM, to offer, not only handsome the business of the season, a superior and complete stock of goods in their line.
HOMER & KETCHUM.
JUST RECEIVED:
10 Cartons BLONDE LACE.
5 Cartons STRAW RUCHE.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS
AT REDUCED PRICES.—The subscriber has recently reduced the prices of his mantillas in order to close the balance of this season's manufacture. The stock consists of all qualities, from low priced to rich Moire Antique goods, in blacks, greens, browns, and all the choice shades of tan colors. The special attention of the trade is invited.
E. S. MILLS, No. 60 and 62 Chambers-st.
3 doors from Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRAPERIES AND CURTAINS.
DRAPERY MUSLINS, all qualities, from 6d. to 3s per yard, and upwards
MUSLIN CURTAINS, cheap at $2, $3, $4, and $5, will be sold (to close) at $1, $2, $2 50 and $3 per pair.
Also, Lace Curtains, Worsted and Union Damask, &c., cheap.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and
new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHEAP LINENS FOR FAMILIES, HOTELS, &c.
Diapers, Sheetings, Napkins, Towelings, &c. (most appropriate for hotels.)
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RIBBONS REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
This reduction has been made in order to close our present LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCKS
and sales will be continued on and after Monday, June 4.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS, VISITES, AND CRAPE SHAWLS.
Large assortment, beautiful designs—low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHEAP SPRING AND SUMMER HOSIERY.
A full assortment of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's hosiery, fancy and plain, cotton, silk, woolen, union, &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ANOTHER CHOICE LOT SPRING SILKS.
Which they will sell at 75c. per yard, or
LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!! PARASOLS!!!
PRICES REDUCED.
JOHN I. SMITH,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 257 and 259 Broadway.
Will sell the balance of his very superior manufacture of Spring and Summer style of Parasols at greatly reduced prices. Buyers are invited to call and examine the stock.

ARRIVAL OF GOODS SLIGHTLY AFFECTED BY THE IMPORTATION.
ROBERT LOGAN & CO., No. 51 Dey-st., have just received a shipment of DICK'S SPOOL COTTON, which they find has not arrived in its usual good condition, and being determined to offer nothing but what is sure to retain the confidence of their customers and maintain the character of this splendid article, they will clear off the above at greatly reduced prices. Buyers please call at once on
ROBERT LOGAN & CO., No. 51 Dey-st.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—MADDEN & LEYWARD, No. 363 Broadway, second door above Bleecker-st., have opened this day two cases of elegant embroidery, ribbed, from 4c. to 25 each. Also, sacking, muscoves, black and white lace shawls; and also 100 lace and muslin coats, at $10 each.

WHITE LINEN DRILLING AND DUCK FOR SUMMER WEAR.—Five cases of the brands of White Linen Drilling and Duck, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4; prices from 4c. to 8c. per yard, cut in any quantities.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Corner Chambers, Reade and Broadway.

2,000 EMBROIDERED LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS—Slightly damaged, will be offered on MONDAY, June 4, from 12½ to 62 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

LACE CURTAINS AND EMBROIDERIES.—A large lot of lace curtains and embroideries, just received from Europe, and opened out to-day.
HALSTEAD & DYKE, No. 58 Canal-st.,
Between Green and Wooster.

HALSTEAD & DYKE.—No. 58 Canal-st., have just received a beautiful assortment of gauze fan in every style; also, a large lot of canton crape shawls, which will be sold at unprecedentedly low prices. HALSTEAD & DYKE, No. 58 Canal-st., between Green and Wooster-sts.

EMBROIDERED TRAVELING DRESSES.—EUSDELL, PRESSON & LAKE will offer the balance of their stock, at $2 75 per dress, THIS MORNING; also, the balance of Foulard silks at a great reduction in price.
No. 471 BROADWAY.

PARASOLS—PARASOLS.—Two thousand Portuguese Linen Parasols, selling at 12c., 25c., 37½c., 50c., 62c., 75c., 87½c., 100c., entirely new styles. Just received and for sale by
HALSTEAD & DYKE,
No. 58 Canal-st., between Green and Wooster-sts.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS—Comprising Grenadine, Crape de Paris, Barege, and Organdie robes, received per late steamers, will be offered THIS MORNING.
UNSELL, PRESSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS, BAREGES, Grenadines, Lawns, Organdies, Swiss Jaconets, Embroideries, Lace and other dry goods, at LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. 69 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

BAREGE DE LAINES.—A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, June 4, two cases NEW STYLES, at 18c. per yard.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

LINENS, DAMASK—And many-drop cloths, brown holiards, scrim cloths, napkins, doylies, towels, checkings, handkerchiefs, &c. Dealers supplied by W. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.
The undersigned, for the last seven years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
to all parts of the United States free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.
WATCHES.
DAGUERRECOTYPE WATCHES.....$125 to $200
JURGENSON WATCHES (genuine).....125 to 200
COOPER WATCHES (genuine warranted).....125 to 200
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.....125 to 200
POCKET CHRONOMETERS.....125 to 200
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES.....125 to 200
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES.....25 to 200
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES.....25 to 200
MAGIC WATCHES.....100 to 75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat.....45
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat.....30
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled.....14
SILVER LEPINES.....8
JEWELRY.
EAR-RINGS.....$1 50 to $2 00
PINS.....1 50 to 2 00
BRACELETS.....1 50 to 2 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses.....1 50 to 2 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS.....10 00 to 20 00
GOLD CHAPPELANE, or BELT CHAINS.....10 00 to 15 00
GOLD PEN CHAINS.....1 50 to 2 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS.....1 50 to 2 00
GOLD PENCILS.....1 50 to 2 00
GOLD PEN and PENCILS.....3 00 to 5 00
GOLD CROSSES.....3 00 to 12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS.....3 00 to 5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS.....75 to 1 00
Jewelry of every description.
DIAMONDS.
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS.....$25 00 to $1000 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS.....20 00 to 200 00
DIAMOND RINGS.....7 00 to 200 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS.....20 00 to 200 00
DIAMOND CROSSES.....20 00 to 200 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS.....100 00 to 1000 00
&c., &c., &c.
SILVER WARE.
SILVER TEA SPOONS.....per set $6 00 to $8 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS.....per set 12 00 to 16 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS.....per set 12 00 to 16 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS.....per set 12 00 to 16 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS.....per set 12 00 to 16 00
Silver Waiters, Cake Baskets, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Goods, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor),
near Broadway, New-York.

DOMESTIC LIGHT.—TOCKNEY'S LAMP OIL will burn in metal or glass lamps, and yields a flame equal in brightness to camphene. It is entirely free from odor, and will not chill in the coldest weather. It does not injure when in contact with flame. Price $1 62 per gallon in quantities from 1 to 100 gallons inclusive. Orders sent to No. 67 Hudson-st. will receive prompt attention. Manufactured and sold by AUGUSTUS TOCKNEY, Office No. 67 Hudson-st., New-York.

PROF. SCHERP'S LECTURES IN BROOKLYN REPEATED.—At the request of numerous of the subscribers, he will repeat two of his lectures in Brooklyn, viz., the lectures to be repeated on Thursday, June 7, at 8 P. M., at Concordia Hall, 2d Floor, Fulton-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn, and on Friday, June 8, at 8 o'clock, in Pacific-st. Baptist Church, Pacific-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

VIRGINIA CLARKE.—The American Prima Donna—Mademoiselle respectfully informs the Public that her LAST GRAND CONCERT is this day, and will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, June 12, 1855. Full particulars hereafter.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LAST WEEK.—For the last time, the
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE
Will perform Bellini's very popular opera,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 6,
The celestial voice will be exercised by
Signor ANNETTE LA GRANGE,
Signor BARTOLI, Signor PORTELLI, and
Signor BARILI.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Signor ARDITI.
Seats may be secured at Hall & Dodworth's, No. 385 Broadway; at Hall & Klein's, and at the box office in the Academy of Music.
Prices of Admission—Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle, $1; Second, $1 50; Family Circle, $1; Amphitheatre, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; the Opera to commence at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—In order to afford every portion of the community an opportunity of hearing the celebrated LAGRANGE TROUPE,
Prior to their departure from this City,
ONE GRAND CONCERT
Will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, June 7,
When they will be assisted by an extensive chorus and a complete orchestra.
Musical Director and Conductor.....

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
With its immense array of Curiosities and Attractions.
THE GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW
will take place on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, June 5, 6, 7 and 8, when the most interesting display of handsome infants ever witnessed in America will be exhibited, as well as the TWINS, TRIPLETS, QUADRUPLETS and FAT BABIES, over exhibited in this country, including the
ELEVEN THUNDERING DOLLARS IN GOLD
distributed among the most meritorious by the full Jury of Ladies.
The most simple arrangements have been made for the comfort and convenience of the Mothers and their Babies.
FORTY THOUSAND VISITORS
may be accommodated at the Museum during the BABY SHOW, during the hours set apart for the child visitors. The Baby Show will commence
EACH DAY, FROM 11 A. M. TO 2 P. M.
and at 7 o'clock, in the evening.
THE ADDRESS BY MRS. L. S. HOWLAND
will be delivered in the Lecture Room.
Remember, for this week only, the very best of all the attractions of the Museum, INCLUDING THE BABY SHOW and the DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS, as well as the GIANTESS, DWARF LADY, ALBINO LADY, ORANGE OUTANG, LIVING CURIOSITIES, FIRST-RATE HAPPY FAMILY, &c., &c.
ONLY 25 CENTS—CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
In the Lecture Room will be presented,
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK, and
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT 3 O'CLOCK,
From Monday, 4th June, to Saturday, the 9th, the new and lovely domestic drama, in five acts, of
THE LONELY MAN OF THE OCEAN;
OR,
THE NIGHT BEFORE THE BRIDAL.
Lieut. Adam Bradford.....
Oryon Blake.....
Notice to Other Afternoons of the Week.
In lieu of the usual matinees, the Lecture Room will be kept open of the most entertaining description.
The following is what the Proprietor of the Museum has to say in regard to the Baby Show:
THE BABY SHOW.
This event and matter of importance announced by Barnum, is to open on the morning of TUESDAY, the 5th of June, without fail. It will continue open until the following Friday evening.
The prominent amount to all to $1,500, and the Jury, which will be authorized to add to the list any number of prizes at discretion.
On Thursday, Mrs. L. S. Howland will deliver the address in the Lecture Room. The judges are all ladies of high rank, and the Jury will be entirely composed of ladies.
Barnum has been ridiculed and abused not a little for his exhibition, but we venture to say that he has caught a very popular curiosity which most of the mothers and many of the fathers in the land will be glad of an opportunity of gratifying their curiosity. One hundred and twenty babies, of all ages, all in one room, is a sight never yet witnessed in the Baby exhibition.
The Museum is now unequaled by any
GREAT PLACE OF FAMILY AMUSEMENT,
in character, variety, and extent, of any that visited by any man, and amongst who desire rational entertainment, and shrink from seeing anything calculated to corrupt the mind, or shock the juvenile imagination.
Admission, 25 cents; Children under ten, half price.

CONCERT.—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE TWENTIETH-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
To be given at the Church of the Ascension, (Rev. Chauncey L.) Union-square, WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 6, 1855.
PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.
1. Voluntary, Organ.....H. C. TIBBE
2. Chorus—"Hail! Glorious Sun".....Haydn
3. Duet, Organ Concerto Grosso.....Handel
Miss M. E. BRAINARD and J. CONNOR.
4. Aria—"Sweet Is Thy Mercy".....Handel
Mrs. JAMESON.
5. Solos and Chorus—"Prayer," (from "Moses in Egypt").....Rossini
6. Recitative and Air—"With Verdure Clad".....Haydn
Miss M. E. BRAINARD, accompanied by Mr. G. W. WEBBER.
7. Chorus—"Sleepers Awake," (from the Oratorio of "St. Paul").....Mendelssohn
PART SECOND.
1. Chorus—"How Lovely are the Messengers".....Handel
2. Aria—"Ave Maria".....Schubert
Miss M. E. BRAINARD, accompanied by Mr. G. W. WEBBER.
3. Duett—"Oui, sa Bouche".....Donizetti
Miss STUART and Miss ANNA GREENOUGH.
4. Quartette, Prayer.....Mozart
Mrs. G. H. STUART, Mrs. JAMESON, Mr. G. W. WEBBER, and Mr. J. CONNOR.
5. Recitative and Air—"On Mighty Pens".....Haydn
Mrs. JAMESON.
6. Chorus—"Hallelujah".....Handel
Conductor.....Mr. H. C. TIBBE.
The Choruses to be sustained by a number of amateurs of the best vocal talent.
Tickets 50 cents, for sale at Hall & Dodworth's, and at the Rooms of the Committee, No. 11 Cortlandt-st., and at the door on the evening of the performance.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Time of [illegible] Quarter to 8; Curtain at 8. [illegible] Opera House, Corner of Grand and Chrystie-sts., between Grand and Hester-sts., on Tuesday, June 5, 1855, and continue every evening, Thursday and Saturday Afternoons excepted, the following, in which the Beauty and Fashionable Character of the Entertainment will be the Leading Feature:
Tuesday—Sullivan's SOMNAMBULA.
Wednesday—Bellini's MARIANA.
Thursday—Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Friday—Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Saturday—Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tickets.....Fifty Cents.
Private Boxes.....$5 00
Orchestra Stalls.....Fifty Cents.
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. for Orchestra Stalls and Private Boxes only.

FERRAN'S ETHIOPIAN TROUPE, NO. 472 BROADWAY.
Third week of the inimitable Burlesques on
NATIONAL BABY SHOW,
Which has been pronounced by each performance with
TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE.
Proceeding Baby Show,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCING, &c.
Performances every evening at 8 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3.
Tickets 25 cents. Gift tickets given away every night.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
Commencing at 8 o'clock, with the celebrated G. SWAINE BUCKLEY in his new song
"GROW OUT, SHANGHAI."
To conclude with the original Burlesque of the
TWO FORREPS.
Tuesday, No. One.....R. Bishop Buckley
Commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Broadway, near Prince-st. Lessee and Manager, Mr. HACKETT. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, June 5,
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR OF MR. HACKETT, who will positively appear in the character of
MONS. MALLET,
An exiled General of Napoleon.
To conclude with (first time)
ASAGNIELLO.
Tuesday, the 5th inst.....Accurate Notice.
To conclude with the
ETON BOY.
WEDNESDAY, (2nd time) MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
THURSDAY—Benefit of Signorina SOTO.
FRIDAY, (last time) KING HENRY IV.
SATURDAY—Mr. HACKETT'S BENEFIT, and last night of the season.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Dress Circle, $1; Second Tier of Boxes, 75c.; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $4 and $5. THIS EVENING, June 5, will be presented O'Keefe's Comedy of
WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.
Dr. Minnow.....Mr. McCready
After which Colman's Comedy of
JEALOUS WIFE.
Major Oakley.....Mr. Blake; Mrs. Oakley.....Mrs. Hoey

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Will open on THURSDAY EVENING, June 7, for the BENEFIT OF MR. E. L. DAVENPORT, Stage Manager, upon which occasion Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. H. JORDAN, Mr. BUSHELL, Miss ANNA LEE, Miss HOUGH, and several other popular favorites will leave the houses of separation. For particulars see advertisements.

CRYSTAL PALACE ONCE MORE.—The grand division of the CRYSTAL PALACE must positively be closed on Saturday, June 9, for a few days. Another week only remains in which to see every article, from their, over on the same palace, of STATUARY, PAINTINGS, beautiful curiosities of mechanical skill, and a variety of articles from the Mineral world. We invite every person, who has not yet taken a look at the New York Crystal Palace.
SAMUEL BENVOORT, Agent.

GRAND CONCERT—MOZART AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE—THIS EVENING, Tuesday, June 5, 1855, when the following Programme will be performed: Mozart's Grand Symphony in C major, Mrs. MARTINI FORMES, Miss MARION MACARTHY, Mr. FRANCIS TREVOR, Mr. GEO. H. BOUCHER, Mr. CARLOS PATTON, the Brooklyn Musical Union, Full Orchestra and Military Bands. Admission 25 cents. For particulars see programmes. Reserved seats may be secured during the day, 25 cents extra.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—The beautiful collection of paintings will be open to the public every day at 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. This is the finest works of art ever in the country, and the most of different large pieces ever in the country collected. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

OLYMPIC CIRCUS—NO. 443 BOWERY—UNDER THE PACIFIC SUMMER PAVILION—E. FRANCO, MR. SURNEAL BENNALLS Proprietors, every EVENING—AFTERNOON performances on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every evening at 8 o'clock, and every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE [illegible] ... URIAH FIELD.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, [illegible] ... apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—VERY LOW [illegible] ... Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE OR FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City, Brooklyn or Jersey City property, in Westchester County, [illegible] ... J. H. BAYES, No. 336 Pearl-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET [illegible] STATEN ISLAND [illegible]

COTTAGE ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Vanderbilt's Landing [illegible] ... apply to JESSE PHILLIPS, [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE [illegible] ... Apply to M. WILSON, cor. Cortlandt-st. [illegible]

PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—The property of the late Thomas G. Farrington, deceased, [illegible] ... For particulars inquire of MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 48 [illegible] or of Mrs. FARRINGTON on the premises.

RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE—BROOKLYN.—Delightful residence and grounds, [illegible] ... Apply to JOHN V. COLE, No. 60 South-st., or J. E. WEED, No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WALNUT COTTAGE WITH THREE ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—A picturesque house [illegible] of the Orange Mountain, at Orange, N. J., and one hour from the City by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Full particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 1 Pine-st.

VALUABLE CENTRAL CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Corner of Chatham and James sts. [illegible] ... H. A. SPAFARD.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—[illegible] C. A. LEVERIDGE, No. 34 Wall-st. [illegible]

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—[illegible]

TO MANUFACTURERS—A pleasant location for carrying on any business, [illegible] ... C. A. LEVERIDGE, No. 34 Wall-st. [illegible]

BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITES AT MADISON, N. J., FOR SALE—[illegible] ... H. HUNTER, No. 175 Front-st., New-York, or to A. D. BLANCHET, Madison.

LARGE SUPERIOR LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE—Doing a splendid business, [illegible] ... Apply at U. S. Agency, No. 323 Broadway, room 12.

NEW THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—[illegible]

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—[illegible] Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 46 [illegible]

YACHT ULTRA FOR SALE.—This fast and beautiful yacht, of about 100 tons burden, belonging to the estate of C. E. MILLER, Esq., late of New-Windsor, in Orange County, deceased, with all her tackle, &c., in complete order, is offered for sale. She is now lying near Hoboken Ferry, (Jersey shore,) where she may be examined. Apply to B. W. BONNEY, Executor, &c., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

FAST SAILING SLOOP FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—[illegible] ... ANDREW HAMILTON, corner of Flushing-av. and Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

LOTS WANTED.—From eight to sixteen lots [illegible] ... to A. A., Box No. 1,672 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF PORT CHESTER.—Several desirable houses [illegible] ... of WM. BEATTIE, Port Chester, or W. KEELER, or J. V. RUMSEY, No. 3 Nassau-st., N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The dwelling house known as No. 1 Millward-place, West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Bathing rooms and water-closet, hot and cold water and gas throughout the house; has been painted thoroughly and is in the best order. Will be let on a lease if required, to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES MILLWARD, No. 1 Millward-place, West 31st-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A first-class three-story brown [illegible] house, No. 77 West 20th-st., [illegible] ... Apply to WILLIAM PAUL, No. [illegible]

COTTAGE TO LET AT MADISON, N. J.—A neat cottage, with fruit trees, &c., pleasantly situated, within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. [illegible] ... Apply to AUGT. BLANCHARD, Esq., near the premises, or E. H. HUNTER, No. 175 Front-st., N. Y.

25 MAIDEN-LANE, FRONT OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR—To let or lease. [illegible] ... for a WATCH IMPORTER or dealer in FANCY GOODS, or JEWELRY. Also, a FRONT ROOM on the third floor. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—For one, two or three years, advantageously situated in West 14th-st., [illegible] ... Apply to HENRY JAMES, No. 82 West 14th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A pleasant and beautifully furnished house, located near a park, [illegible] ... Address S., at the office of this paper.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—No. 113 Broadway, corner Washington-place.

THE WHARF AND SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND TO LET—[illegible] ... Apply to L. B. WARD, or A. M. LYON, 37 Wall-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—The dwelling part of house No. 365 4th-av., [illegible] ... E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 310 4th-av.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—A widow lady owning a house in a pleasant part of Brooklyn, [illegible] ... S. G., Brooklyn Post-Office.

THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS TO LET—[illegible] ... S. E. PARKHURST, corner Howard and Centre sts.

LOFTS TO LET.—The lofts of the store No. 4 Dey-st., [illegible] ... PERT, WAKEMAN & CO.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—[illegible] ... GEO. P. WRIGHT, No. 385 Broadway, up stairs.

STORE TO LET—Suitable for a fancy shoe store, [illegible] ... Inquire at MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 48 [illegible]

TO LET.

STORES OR WAREHOUSE TO LET—[illegible] ... Apply to D. APPLETON & CO. [illegible]

STEAM POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—[illegible] ... Mr. GAMBU, No. 144 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building cor. of Horatio and Eleventh sts. [illegible] ... Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 126 Cliff-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (100,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. [illegible] ... For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 3 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. P. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

DOCTOR GREEN'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—In placing this medicine before the public as an infallible remedy, the inventor does it with the most implicit confidence [illegible] ... Wholesale and retail by the proprietors, GREEN & WILLIAMS, Elizabethtown, N. J. Also, by Druggists in all the principal cities and towns throughout the Union. REFERENCES.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway; FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, [illegible] ... Dr. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 647 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, [illegible] ... Box No. 344 New-York Post-Office. [illegible]

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL.—The only positive cure for the loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude, General Prostration, Irritability, and all Nervous Affections, Indigestion, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the Procreative Functions. [illegible] ... LUCINA CORDIAL, as it will infallibly restore health and vigor in a brief period; [illegible] ... Price $3 per bottle, or two for $5. No. 19 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. [illegible] ... Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

A SPLENDID MANE AND TAIL.—Mr. C. Post Davis, of New-Rochelle, called to inform Dr. KELLINGER, [illegible] ... Sold in large bottles at 50 cents; $4 50 a dozen, at No. 265 Greenwich-st.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible] ... Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 13 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty [illegible] ... N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—242 pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at Nos. 111 and 160 Nassau-st., No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and by the author JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, [illegible] ... JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.—HENRY AITKIN & CO. Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, No. 165 Washington-st.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TA-FEU—A fertilizer, made entirely of night soil, desiccated, inodorous and raised to a high standard by the addition of salts of ammonia, is offered for sale by the LODI MANUFACTURING CO., as cheaper than guano, superphosphate of lime, or any other fertilizer in market. It is adapted to any crop. [illegible] ... A circular, with further information, will be forwarded to any one applying for the same. Address THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. G. W. CARPENTER—Has opened a new store, No. 60 Chatham-st., [illegible]

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Desks, chairs, [illegible] ... R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Neat, pretty suites as low as $25, [illegible] ... S. H. WARWICK.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—[illegible] ... Manufactory, Nos. 66 and 68 Wooster-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

PAIR OF CANADIAN PONIES FOR SALE—13 hands high, dark bay, 6 and 7 years old, warranted sound, gentle and kind in harness, [illegible] ... Fulton-av., near Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY FOR SALE CHEAP—[illegible] ... Monroe-st. [illegible] or inquire of E. H. BROWN, No. 36 Liberty-st.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, [illegible] will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., the whole Main Line of Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, [illegible] ... JAS. POLLOCK, Gov. of Pennsylvania. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—17 Lots of Ground, with the buildings thereon, on the south side of West 26th-st., and known as the Chelsea Iron Works. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, June 5, 1855, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following property, [illegible] ... For maps, terms, and full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to the office on the premises.

ABNER MILLS, JAS. VANDENBURGH, Assignees.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VERY HANDSOME GOTHIC COTTAGE WITH TWELVE AND A HALF FULL LOTS, situated at Clifton, Staten Island, within five minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 6, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] ... apply to the auctioneer, No. 11 Broad-street.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS—On 64th, 65th, 69th and 70th sts., in the City of New-York.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at Auction, on TUESDAY, June 5, 1855, at 12 M., at the Merchant's Exchange, N. Y., the following valuable Building Lots, viz.: [illegible] ... For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL Estate.—Our readers will notice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY, [illegible] ... the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—Three thousand Lots for sale in Elston & Sheffield's Addition to Chicago. [illegible] ... WM. B. OGDEN, M. D. OGDEN, Trustees Chicago Land Company. Title indisputable. For information, apply to CHAS. BUTLER, or S. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF FIFTY-ONE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON STATEN ISLAND.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 14, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the house of J. L. Donaldson, Stapleton, Richmond County, Staten Island, under the direction of George Catlin, Esq., referee, 51 valuable building lots at Stapleton, eligibly located for immediate improvement. [illegible] ... GEORGE CATLIN, Referee. R. H. BOWNE, Attorney.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY N. B. WOOLLEY & CO.—Will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 34 Beekman-st., corner of William, a large and elegant assortment of house and hotel furniture, [illegible] ... will be sold without reserve, rain or shine. Catalogues at sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CHOICE BRANDIES, CIGARS, FINE WINES, CLARETS, &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, to the highest bidder, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a fine collection of wines, brandies, champagne, clarets, port, madeira and St. Croix rum; also, 250,000 Havana cigars of various brands, &c., &c. [illegible]

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, CHAIRS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 18 Beekman-st., [illegible] ... Inquire at the auction rooms.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the United States Trust Company of New-York Receiver:

40 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.	$25 each
1,192 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Co.	$25 each
20 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg	$50 each
200 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co.	$25 each
20 shares Keystone Insurance Co. of Philadelphia	$50 each

Also, for account of whom it may concern, $4,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1873, interest payable in New-York, $1,000 each.

C. R. MILLER & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, June 14, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange—valuable house and lot situated at terminus of Division-av., [illegible] ... at office of auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE AND SHERIFF'S SALE OF BAR FIXTURES, &c.—On FRIDAY, June 8, 1855, at 10 A. M., at Nos. 238 and 240 Broadway, [illegible]

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 252 Pearl-st., [illegible] ... Catalogues now ready.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] ... WEDNESDAY—Dry goods, clothing, &c.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—[illegible] ... COLE & CHILTON will sell the above at auction, [illegible] ... at the office of AMHERST WHITE, No. 299 Broadway, Room No. 21.

AUCTION SALES.

W. A. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., peremptory sale, to pay advances and close consignments, of over $10,000 worth of elegant cabinet furniture, [illegible] ... Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises, or storage can be obtained by applying at the office.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at the residence No. 55 Warren-st. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, [illegible] ... Catalogues can be obtained at the house or of the auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

CHOICE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine st., fine modern oil paintings in rich gilt frames, a small and choice collection of modern paintings of the English school, [illegible] ... Now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 St. Mark's place, EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—[illegible] ... All to be sold positively by order of the executor.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—TO-MORROW (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., household furniture, [illegible] ... Catalogues on morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, TAPESTRY CARPETS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, by STOVER & COOK, at their salesroom, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., [illegible] ... Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By J. BOGART, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, corner Frankfort and William sts., mortgage sale genteel household furniture, [illegible]

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on TUESDAY, June 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., [illegible] ... Catalogues day previous. N. B.—Goods packed in the best order for shipping.

THOMAS M. CONNAUGHTON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT HIS NEW STORE, No. 145 Spring-st., THIS DAY, June 5, at 2 o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, [illegible] ... too numerous to mention.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, WHITE GRANITE WARE, WEST PATTERNS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, [illegible]

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

UNDER DIRECTION OF CROOKE, CAMPBELL & SCHUMAKER, Sheriff's Office, Brooklyn, JAMES COLE will sell, THIS DAY at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, a large dock and 280 feet water-front, in the XIVth Ward, Brooklyn. Also, 60 building lots in the XIVth and XVIIIth Ward.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THURSDAY, June 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st., continuation sale of fine old wines, brandies, &c., from a highly respectable importing house, now closing their business—all warranted pure and as described. Sale positive.

SAINT MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL CO.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of May, 1855, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, four hundred and eighty shares of the Saint Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, pledged or hypothecated by THOMAS DYER, will be sold at public auction. The above sale is postponed until Tuesday, June 12, at same hour and place.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 51 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of Cargoes, Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to out-door sales generally. Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

EXPRESSES.

TO SHIPPERS OF EXPRESS GOODS TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.—We would respectfully inform shippers and the public in general that we have established an Express to and from California and Oregon, under the name and style of G. H. WINES & CO., to leave New-York on the 5th and 20th, and San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

Our first Express will be dispatched on the 20th inst., in charge of a competent and experienced Messenger.

Our Mr. WINES has long been known as the manager of the California Freight Department of WELLS, FARGO & Co. With his experience and the entire devotion of our energies, combined with our superior facilities, we trust we shall secure a liberal share of business.

G. H. WINES & CO., No. 1 Bowling-green, N. Y.

REFERENCES: CHAS. MORGAN, Esq., Messrs. WM HALL & SON, New-York; C. K. GARRISON, San Francisco.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY For CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA and the SOUTHERN COAST—Office No. 184 Broadway.—Our next regular Expresses leave on TUESDAY, June 5, per steamer GEORGE LAW, (via Panama,) and STAR OF THE WEST, (via Nicaragua,) in charge of Special Messengers. Freight and packages received at lowest rates. This Express runs to all of the interior towns of California, at each of which we have Offices and Agents. We have no connection in any way with ADAMS & CO., or any of the previous partners of that house.

WM. H. HALL, Agent.

FREEMAN & CO.'S CALIFORNIA EXPRESS—(Successors to Adams & Co.)—Office No. 69 Broadway.—Our next Express for California will leave on TUESDAY, June 5, 1855, per steamer GEORGE LAW via Panama, closing at 1 o'clock P. M., and per STAR OF THE WEST via Nicaragua, closing at 2 o'clock, P. M. Both Expresses in charge of Special Messengers. Freight at reduced rates. FREEMAN & CO., Proprietors.

COAL.

COAL.—600 tons afloat from the celebrated Mammoth Vein and Locust Mountain Collieries, suitable for furnaces, ranges and large stoves, warranted free of impurity and no clinkers. Also, pure, free burning red ash coal for grates, delivered at lowest rates received from yard, or at a corresponding reduction if from boats. THOS. DYER, 28th-st., Yard and Office, Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av.

RED AND WHITE ASH—Egg and Stove Coal [illegible] ... by L. J. COWAN.

COAL.—I am delivering best red ash at $5 50, well screened. [illegible] ... PETER CLINTON, corner Mott and Greenwich sts., 28th st. and 8th-av., and No. 116 Duane-st.

GAS FIXTURES, GAS FITTING, &c.—[illegible] ... we offer our services, and feel perfect confidence in stating that no house in New-York can offer better terms or superior goods.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 43 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Elberfeld,	Moscow,	Strasburg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Frankfort,	Mayence,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Genoa,	Melbourne,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Geneva,	Malaga,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Gibraltar,	Manila,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hamburg,	Madeira,	Sydney, N. S. W.
Breslau,	Hague,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Havre,	Nice,	Toulon,
Bayonne,	Heidelberg,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vienna,
Coblentz,	Leipsic,	Ostend,	Valparaiso,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Lyons,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	London,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle .... Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich .... Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine .... Mount Alexander,
Ballarat,
Sandhurst Agency .... Bendigo,
Ovens Agency.

LOAN FOR $1,500,000.—For refunding to the holders of the Canal Revenue Certificates, issued under the provisions of chapter four hund ed and eighty-five of the laws of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, [illegible] ... Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
F. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000.—For the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.—[illegible] ... Albany, May 22, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant Governor.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
F. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

$300,000.—FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE POTSDAM AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY, Guaranteed and endorsed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company. [illegible]

The means relied on for the construction of the Road consist of

Capital Stock subscribed	$800,000
Issue of First Mortgage Bonds, ($300,000 of which are guaranteed by the Rome and Watertown Railroad Company)	800,000
Total	$1,600,000

The security offered by the Road in the amount of its subscribed Capital, its prospects for business and the high responsibility of its Directors, would alone entitle the Bonds now offered to rank in the first class of railway securities, [illegible] ... Proposals will be received by JOHN A. RISTON, No. 23 William-st., T. A. FOWLER, No. 7 Jauncey-Court.

E. W. LATHAM, Auctioneer.

J. THOMPSON'S STOCK AUCTION SALES.—On WEDNESDAY, June 6, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock:

$12,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
$12,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
$12,000 North Carolina State 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds; interest April and October in New-York.
$4,000 San Francisco City 10 per cent. Coupon Bonds; interest 1st May and November, dated May, 1851, due 1871 .... $1,000 each
$5,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis 7 per cent. 1st Mortgage Convertible Bonds; interest 1st Feb. and Aug. in New-York; due 1865 .... $1,000 each
$7,000 Great Western Railroad Co. (Illinois) 7 per cent. Mortgage and Convertible Bonds; interest Feb. and Aug. at Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. in this City; due 1868 .... $1,000 each

All purchases must be paid for, on or before 1 o'clock of the day after the sale. [illegible] ... Office No. 4 Wall-st. J. THOMPSON.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblentz,	London,	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Leghorn,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Prague,
Athens,	Dresden,	Lucques,	Riga,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
	Frankfort-s-M.	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Baden-Baden,		Madeira,	Seville,
Basle,	Genoa,	Malaga,	Sienna,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Malta,	Smyrna,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	St. Petersburg,
Beyrout,	Hambourg,	Marseille,	Strasbourg,
Bologna,	Havre,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messina,	Trieste,
Breme,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Turin,
Breslau,	La Haye,	Moscow,	Venice,
Bruxelles,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Vienna,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1855.

ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June proximo, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the McCULLOCH COPPER AND GOLD MINING CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 10 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, June 4 next, at 11 o'clock A. M., on business of importance, when the attendance of the stockholders is earnestly requested. By order of the President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., issue credits for TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF MICH. SOUTHERN & NORTH. IND. R. R. Co., No. 13 William-st., New-York, [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That at a meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, [illegible] ... consolidated into one Company called THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. Holders of stock in the old Companies are requested to surrender immediately their old certificates of stock, and take new certificates in the Consolidated Company. By order of the Board of Directors. J. H. HOPKINS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, New-York, June 4, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, held this day at the banking-rooms, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Jas. B. Wilson,	Lewis B. Brown,	Henry Howe,
Jas. P. Cronkhite,	[illegible] Whitlock,	Geo. B. Grinnell,
Edward Haight,	Fred. C. Lee,	Charles L. Frost,
J. B. Vanderwoort,	W. M. Gawtry,	F. M. Benjamin,
John J. Herrick,	Paul N. Spofford,	[illegible]
	Cyrus L. Sutton,	

At a meeting of the Board, held immediately subsequent to the election, JAMES B. WILSON was reappointed President, and JAS. P. CRONKHITE President pro tem. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, No. 51 Liberty-st., One door from Nassau. On Stocks, vessels, real estate, furniture, pictures, merchandise, &c. left with us for sale.

CASH ADVANCED—In sums to suit, or purchased outright, Diamonds, Watches, rich Jewelry, merchandise, and valuable personal property generally. No. 65 Fulton-st., 2d floor, front room. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. E. WOOD.

INSURANCE.

HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 317 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK.—This Company, with its ample Cash Capital, makes insurance against Life Risks upon the most favorable terms, either for the whole duration of life, or a more limited period.

Looking rather to its future usefulness than to any immediate benefit to policy holders, the Company will pursue the same plan of operations adopted at its organization. The contract with a Life Insurance Company, extending, it may be, into series of years, too much prudence and care can hardly be exercised in the management of its affairs.

The Directors have much pleasure in recommending this Company as being in all respects equal in its advantages and responsibility to any other respectable institution.

Parties insured have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic to ports in Europe, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

SPECIAL PERMITS will be granted for California, Australia, East Indies, and other Foreign Ports, at a reduced rate of premium.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. Cambreleng,	James S. Sandford,	John L. Buckley,
Robt. Schell,	John R. Suydam,	J. W. Mesereau,
Geo. W. Riggs,	Henry Bendel,	Joseph Britton,
Francis A. Palmer,	John Gray,	Benj. Babcock,
Jacob Reese,	James F. Hall,	Eugene Dutilh,
F. W. Edmonds,	Nathan Stark,	Alexander Mair,
Henry S. Leverich,	Wm. H. McIntyre,	John S. Harris,
Joseph Foulke,	Curtis Judson,	George Clark,
Samuel H. Foster,	N. H. Wolfe,	J. W. Howes,
John Slosson,	Albert Ward,	J. W. Kellogg,

JACOB REESE, President.

WM. V. PORTER, Secretary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

CHARLES D. SMITH, M. D., No. 21 West 13th-st.
EDWARD FIELD, M. D., No. 4 Charlton-st.
(In attendance daily at the Office, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.)
JOHN T. METCALF, M. D., Consulting Physician.
S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., Counsellor.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 4 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having its capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Fletcher T. [illegible]
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Bragg,	Chas. A. Turvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. S. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	S. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bragg,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Freeman,	Samuel P. Whitney,
Geo. Giddings,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 23, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For the DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders, viz.: James W. Otis, [illegible] ... At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 Wall-st., 23d March, 24th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $200,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $150,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pierson,	Wm. E. Dunscomb,	Edwin R. Smith,
Samuel Jaques,	John S. Reynolds,	Thomas Harrison,
Jeremiah G. Logan,	George C. Logan,	Daniel R. Taylor,
Orson S. White,	P. W. Greenhall,	Andrew J. Olin,
R. H. Kimbark,	[illegible], Jr.,	J. Wade Wilson,
George Read,	James R. Gates,	David R. Holmes,

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIERSON, Pres't.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. OFFICE No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. GALES BARSTOW, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES No. 29 William-st., and No. 170 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices No. 3 Wall-st., and 239 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port, and their cargoes and other property against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

NOTICE.—The Fire Insurance Companies in this City have resolved that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, the rate of insurance on buildings having iron shutters in front, and on goods therein, shall be increased five cents per $100, unless one shutter on each story above the first, shall be fastened so as to be opened from the outside.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 23, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

au23, '54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 29, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

my30, '55-law2yTu

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE YONKERS GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Yonkers, May 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of the 4 per cent. on the capital stock of the Yonkers Gas Light Company will be paid to the stockholders out of the earnings of the Company for the last six months on or after Monday, 11th of June next, at the Bank of Yonkers.—By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES SCRYMSER, President.

WM. W. SCRUGHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-street, New-York, May 7, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 19th inst. until the day of payment. A. J. STAATS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The July interest on the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 21 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 30th June, 1855.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the reasons [illegible] ... made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the Trade and club-houses [illegible] ... opposite the Astor House.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 2 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of June, 1855: Average amount of Loans and Discounts, Specie, Circulation, Deposits [illegible]. City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George S. Coe, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE S. COE, Cashier. Sworn before me, this 4th day of June, 1855. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 2d day of June, 1855 [illegible]. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA [illegible]. JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE in NEW-YORK [illegible]. H. F. VAIL, Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK [illegible]. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK [illegible]. W. T. PATTERSON, Assistant Cashier. Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA [illegible]. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK [illegible]. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK [illegible]. Withers, Cashier. A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK [illegible]. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier. Jas. L. Berrien, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK [illegible]. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier. Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK [illegible]. C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier. H. H. Rice, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK [illegible]. B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier. George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK [illegible]. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier. S. L. H. Ward, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK [illegible]. J. Q. JONES, President. H. C. Banks, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK [illegible]. S. B. COMSTOCK, Cashier. Geo. L. Cannon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK [illegible]. ROBERT STRONG, Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK [illegible]. W. T. HOOKER, Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK [illegible]. F. A. PLATT, Cashier. Smith E. Lane, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK [illegible]. W. B. BALLOW, Cashier. Thomas MacFarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK [illegible]. WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier. Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK [illegible]. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier. James Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK [illegible]. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier. John C. Berch, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK [illegible]. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK [illegible]. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier. J. L. Halsey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK [illegible]. D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier. Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK [illegible]. T. B. ACLY, Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK [illegible]. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK [illegible]. J. C. BEACH, Cashier. William Dodge, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK [illegible]. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK [illegible]. S. KNAPP, President. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION [illegible]. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK [illegible]. E. D. BROWN, Cashier. John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK [illegible]. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier. C. E. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK [illegible]. A. S. [illegible], Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK [illegible]. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier. Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK [illegible]. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK [illegible]. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier. Robert M. Stebbins, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK [illegible]. R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY [illegible]. F. T. HAYES, Cashier. John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK [illegible]. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier. John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK [illegible]. M. O. ROBERTS, President. Edw'd N. Rogers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK [illegible]. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier. John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK [illegible]. W. A. HALL, Cashier. Samuel Jessup, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK [illegible]. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier. Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK [illegible]. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier. Wm. B. Shay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK [illegible]. H. CARY, Assistant President. Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK [illegible]. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier. J. Hellyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK [illegible]. A. S. FRASER, Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK [illegible]. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier. Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK [illegible]. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier. E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK [illegible]. D. EBBETS, Cashier. Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.—WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., Printsellers, No. 353 Broadway [illegible].

Tax Commissioners' Office, No. 32 Chambers-st. [illegible]

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the several Wards of the City of New-York will be opened for examination and revision from MONDAY [illegible]. GEO. F. PURSER, WM. F. PECK, Tax Commissioners.

RAILROADS.

GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN ROUTE TO CHICAGO AND SAULT ST. MARY THROUGH CANADA via ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD.—Passengers leaving New-York on the mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY [illegible] steamers KEYSTONE STATE, LADY ELGIN, NIAGARA, QUEEN CITY, or LOUISIANA [illegible]. For through tickets apply at the several offices of the New-York and Erie Railroad [illegible]. A. BRUNELL [illegible]. F. S. LITTLEJOHN, No. 180 Broad-st.; CLARK & ROBB, No. 115 Broad-st.; R. HARVEY, No. 117 Broad-st.; J. GILBERT, No. 17 Coenties-slip.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS [illegible]. SPRING ARRANGEMENT—To take effect MONDAY, May 7, 1855 [illegible]. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent. Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY [illegible] CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT [illegible]. PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS [illegible]. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW ROUTE FROM CLEVELAND TO CINCINNATI—SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT [illegible]. H. D. AMES, Supt. C. H. & D. R. R.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855 [illegible]. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy [illegible]. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG [illegible]. I. V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS [illegible]. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 [illegible]. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA [illegible].

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA [illegible].

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE [illegible]. JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

HOLMES & BUTLER, ALUM PATENT IRON SAFE DEPOT. [illegible]

CORBIN'S EXTRA OIL [illegible]. JOHN W. QUINCY [illegible].

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. West; PACIFIC, Capt. Nye; ADRIATIC, Capt. ——; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock [illegible].

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING. [illegible]

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre. [illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS [illegible]. ARABIA, PERSIA, ASIA, AFRICA, AMERICA, EUROPA, CANADA, NIAGARA [illegible]. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON [illegible] on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, M. [illegible]. C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st. The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail July 14.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA [illegible]. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. Bullock, Commander [illegible]. LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents. N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. Shufeldt, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail MONDAY, June 25.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO EXPRESS.—J. HAWES & CO. [illegible] steamships GEORGE LAW [illegible] STAR OF THE WEST [illegible]. JOHN W. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 78 Broadway, under Panama Railroad Office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE [illegible]. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA [illegible]. SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway [illegible].

FOR PETERSBURG AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE [illegible]. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against WILLIAM M. THORP [illegible]. FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—DAVID S. DRAPER and JOHN E. DEVLIN against ROBERT JEANES [illegible]. A. McCOUN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings [illegible] DANIEL D. MERRITT [illegible]. JOSEPH G. MERRITT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York [illegible] WILLIAM M. FELLOWS [illegible]. JOHN VAN ARSDALE, LAURA A. FELLOWS, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York [illegible] THOMAS CUNNINGHAM [illegible]. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate [illegible] JOHN C. ROBERTSON [illegible]. JOHN H. ROBERTSON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate [illegible] CHARLES C. KING [illegible]. RUFUS H. KING, JOSHUA J. KING, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York [illegible] JAMES WAGER [illegible]. ROBERT H. JOLLEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate [illegible] NOAH C. MORTON [illegible]. THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY against PATRICK O'KEEFE and MARY O'KEEFE [illegible]. BINDSEYE & SOMMERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 33 Wall-st.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—TERENCE DONNELLY, EDWARD DONNELLY, CHARLES DURNING and CHRISTOPHER C. HOLMES against JAMES DOUGHERTY [illegible]. MILLER & DEVELIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN PHELAN, Jr., against WILLIAM M. BURGOYNE [illegible]. MILLER & DEVELIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JACOB W. PIERCE against THOMAS O. W. PIERCE [illegible]. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—JANE McCALL and CATHERINE McCALL [illegible] WILLIAM CARLISLE, ELLEN CROW, MARY BLAKE [illegible]. NELSON SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HAYWOOD BUTLER, WILLIAM MILLER and HENRY PARKER against THOMAS EDWARD PICKFORD and STEPHEN A. JOHNSON [illegible]. TOWNSEND, DYETT & RAYMOND.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ELMORE C. HALSEY [illegible] COLLIN, and CHARLES MOORE [illegible]. BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JAMES GREEN and WILLIAM H. PRICE against BENJAMIN DILLWORTH [illegible]. W. McDERMOT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

BY ORDER OF HON. A. S. McVEAN [illegible], COUNTY JUDGE OF ESSEX COUNTY [illegible] ALANSON WILDER, of Lewis, Essex County, New-York [illegible]. KELLOGG & HALE, Attorneys for Petitioner, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings [illegible] JAMES MALCOLM [illegible]. ABRAHAM TURNURE, WILLIAM A. COX, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings [illegible] GEORGE FRENCH [illegible]. JOSEPH FRENCH, JOHN HARRISON, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings [illegible] JAMES DUNLOP [illegible]. MARGARET DUNLOP, JOHN L. BROWN, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings [illegible]. ALEXANDER UNDERHILL, CLARKSON UNDERHILL, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York [illegible] EVAN DAVIS [illegible]. JARED GILSON, Administrator; ELIZABETH DAVIS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of BODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings [illegible] CONRAD STEINHAUSEN [illegible]. JOHN MARSH, Administrator.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

Trotting on Long Island—The Great Double Team Race.

According to announcement of the proprietors of Union and Centreville Courses, Long Island, a trotting match came off at each track yesterday afternoon. The hour designated for the matches to take place, at each course, was 3 o'clock, consequently the sports of the turf were about equally divided.

There were three horses entered for the contest on the Union, and subjoined are the conditions of the match:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—A purse and stake of $400; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons. H. WOODRUFF names gr. g. *Active*; JOHN NELSON names b. g. *John Murphy*; WM. WHELAN names b. g. *Jerry*.

It was evident on the start that WHELAN reined the fastest animal, but the gelding of HIRAM was strongly backed by his friends. They went three heats, and Mr. WHELAN won the race with perfect ease. The time made was nothing more than is witnessed daily on the road. There was very little money risked on the result.

The trotting for sweepstakes on the other track was given out as follows:

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Sweepstake for $300, mile heats, the best in five, in harness. J. BRIDGES names b. g. *Emperor*, F. JOHNSTON names s. g. *Fulton*, J. CONWAY names s. m. *Lady Ellen*.

These were all second-rate horses, and Mr. CONWAY'S *Lady Ellen* was the victor in the contest. The amusement here was anything but lively, and the audience was unusually dull.

This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a novel race will come off at the Union Course, Long Island, which is looked for with great interest by turfmen and lovers of the sport generally. The match is made for $2,000, mile heats, to wagon, between a span of beautiful little mares, entered by HIRAM WOODRUFF, and the well-known steeds *Whalebone* and *Lantern*, entered as a team by GEORGE SPICER.

Since the match was made public, the contest has been the general topic of conversation in the sporting world, and we learned last evening, that several thousand dollars have been staked on the result, by those who are among a circle of acquaintances with which the owners of each team are more or less connected. The steeds are in fine condition, and during yesterday, HIRAM'S team had the call of $100 to $60. It promises to be the most exciting affair that has yet been witnessed this Spring on the turf of old Long Island.

The Courts.

Nothing of importance was done yesterday, in either the Supreme or Superior Courts. In the Supreme Court, there were three Circuits held. The interminable case of *Carvis vs. Thompson*, involving some $100,000, which has now been on trial since the 22d of May, is still on trial before Judge MORRIS. It was expected that Judge HOFFMAN, of the Superior Court, would render his decision in the case of the Castle Garden Injunction. His Honor, however, was *not* at Court during the day. We learn that he is writing out an able and elaborate opinion on the subject, which he will render some time this week. The case of *Forrest vs. Forrest* was brought up again, and judgment entered for plaintiff by default. There were no trial terms of interest.

The Late Stabbing Case in the Fourth Ward.

THOMAS NOLAN, a young man, charged with stabbing PATRICK MCGEE, of No. 40 James-street, in the back of the head with a knife, was arrested yesterday by officer FILLERMAN of the Fourth Ward. MCGEE, in his affidavit, states that on Sunday morning, on the 27th ult., he heard screams of murder in the street, and crying for help. On approaching to render assistance, he was approached from behind and stabbed by the accused. NOLAN was identified by MCGEE, and committed for trial by Justice BOGART, in default of $1,000 bail.

The Public Carmen.

The Carmen's Mutual Benevolent Society celebrated their second anniversary yesterday by a public parade. They numbered over 300 strong, were all mounted and accompanied by two brass bands, and with their neat banners and insignia, made a creditable appearance. At 1 P. M., they formed in line in front of the City Hall, where they were reviewed by his Honor the Mayor, who complimented them on their fine appearance.

Fire in Greenwich-street.

A fire broke out about 2½ o'clock on Monday morning, in the large willow-ware establishment of Messrs. MILLS & DUNN, No. 161 Greenwich-street. The fire originated on the first floor, from some cause not yet ascertained, and spread with such rapidity that, before the firemen arrived, it had communicated to the third story, and was not extinguished till an hour after. The stock was damaged to the amount of about $10,000, but is insured for $20,000, divided among the Columbia, Union, Merchants' and Empire Insurance Companies of this City, and in the Mutual Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.

What a Fall was There.

One of the Marshals of a civic mounted procession, met with an unhappy and unexpected mishap in the Park yesterday. The procession was being reviewed by the Mayor at the time, when the unhappy Marshal aforesaid, in attempting to make a very low bow to His Honor, tumbled head first from his saddle to the ground. He was instantly picked up by two stars, and conveyed before Justice OSBORNE, who sentenced him to five day's imprisonment in the County Jail. His horse was soon after sent to the public Pound. So much for making too low a bow to His Honor the Mayor.

Admitted to the Bar.

MARCUS MORTON, Esq., after examination in the Supreme Court, has been admitted to practice as Attorney and Counselor at Law.

☞ We notice that Professor JOHN MAC MULLEN, who has for a number of years been connected with various literary institutions in this City, is a candidate for the office of Librarian of the Society Library. Like several others named, he is well calculated to fill the post with ability.

☞ It was Dr. REESE, not Dr. Gilman, who took part in the proceedings on the interesting occasion of opening the Women's Hospital on Saturday—Dr. D. M. REESE, of the *Medical Gazette*.

☞ BARNUM'S Baby-Show opens to-day.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—The great scarcity of money, and the general depression of business, has in most cases deprived many of the means of refurnishing, and replenishing numerous necessary articles of housekeeping. But in order to obviate this difficulty, and as an inducement to purchasers, Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street, will offer, at a reduction of 25 per cent. below the actual cost, their entire stock of pure Irish linens, comprising damask table and diaper cloths, toweling, napkins, [illegible] sheeting, shirting and shirtings, together with a general assortment of lace and muslin drapery, Marseilles quilts and counterpanes, &c., &c., &c. To many this may seem like the usual newspaper announcements, but we are assured by those who have tested the truth of the assertion, the sacrifice must be [illegible].

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS—THE BEST GOODS! THE LOWEST PRICES!—Call and examine the assortment offered at

RANKIN'S OLD STAND, NO. 104 BOWERY.

Our Zephyr Merino Vests are universally approved—being expressly adapted to warm weather.

A. RANKIN & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES, No. 110 Broad-st.—See under head of Safes.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Sanborn on Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, and their Treatment by the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors.

LETTER VII.

HOW TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

It is self-evident that Consumption can be easier prevented than cured. It shows more wisdom to avoid known dangers, than to venture the risk of being extricated after once involved. As nearly *one-fourth* of the human race, or I will say the *civilized* human race, die with Consumption, and as the mortality of this disease is rapidly increasing, there evidently must be certain causes at work to produce this sad and fearful result. In previous articles I have mentioned the *principal* causes of Consumption. Now the *great cause* of this formidable disease is *withholding from the Lungs the necessary amount of pure air*; or a *continued breathing of air changed from its natural elements.* Food and air are absolutely necessary for the support of both *animal* and *vegetable* existence. The *former* belongs to the stomach, the *latter* to the Lungs, and the laws which govern each are wisely adapted to promote health and happiness. If *violated* a penalty is the result.

The Great Chemist has filled Universal space with just such air as He intended His creatures to breathe and it seems past comprehension, that they should doubt His wisdom; and seek to change, or exclude it from their lungs, in a thousand ways. It can truly be said, that we are a *nation of consumptive makers.* Look at our modern style of dwellings, our churches, our places of amusement, the offices of our business men. The great object in their construction seems to be, to render them as *air-tight* as possible. In this manner is *pure air* shut out, and *poison air* manufactured.

Again, a person may be breathing *pure air*, but by *compression of the chest*, in sitting in a position with the head and shoulders thrown forward, as is the case in many of the mechanical employments, the lungs are not *capable* of receiving their necessary quantity. They are being slowly *starved*, and hence, become weak and debilitated.

An hundred years ago, when the modern improvement of rendering dwellings *air-tight* was not known, when the fresh pure air from the mountain tops and from the vallies was ever a welcome *guest*; when it was suffered to dally with the curling locks of infancy, and at the first blush of morn to kiss the cheek of the maiden, *Consumption* was then a *far less frequent disease* than at the present day, when the laws of health are sacrificed at the shrine of fashion and folly. In the same number of persons *four die* with Consumption *to-day* where there was *not one* fifty years ago. However various may be the causes of this increasing mortality, who can doubt that the *great cause* is the constant breathing of *impure air*, or air *changed* from its natural condition. It is true a person *may breathe* impure air for a *day* or a *week* without experiencing perceptible injury. A lady during one night's dissipation may so *fashion* her waist by *tight lacing* as to suffer *only* the penalty of a few days of headache and nervous prostration. The merchant may devote *ten hours* per day at his desk in his badly ventilated office, perplexed with care and anxiety for a *year* or more, without producing Consumption.

The clergyman or the lawyer may confine themselves for *weeks* and *months* to the influence of *impure air*, with their lungs compressed and strangulated, the mind being engaged in *close* intense thought, with little or no physical exercise, and still think they suffer not by it. But the laws of health admit of no such infringement, and although the punishment seems afar off, the *penalty is certain.* It requires no extra amount of common sense to understand that pure air, *and enough of it*, is more congenial to health than *bad* air; and it requires *much less* to understand the thousand and one ways in which the latter is generated and inhaled. *How may consumption be prevented?* Why, by simply avoiding the causes which have a *tendency* to produce it.

If your hand is burning, by being in contact with fire, remove the one from the other, unless you desire it should be totally destroyed. If a person is *starving* for want of food, *give him food*, or he dies. If the Lungs are being *starved* by withholding from them their food (which is pure air,) furnish them with what they require, or Consumption seizes its victim like a hungry tiger.

It must be evident that Consumption can only be prevented by *Physical means*, and not by *medical means*, neither human discovery, nor medical science, has ever yet equaled in curative *force* and *effect nature's great remedies, pure air, exercise, and a proper diet.*

I desire the consumptive "to read close and ponder well" what immediately follows. The great rock upon which tens of thousands of consumptives are shipwrecked every year, and who are now moored safely in the grave is simply this: *They had anchored their hopes and risked their salvation upon the swallowing of drugs and medicines—the discoveries and inventions of human minds and means*—and neglected the plain indications of *nature and common sense.* And these ten thousand cases of suffering, disease, and death are piled mountain high at the doors of physicians who are justly supposed to be the guardians and protectors of their patients' health.

Now, I am willing to be more *charitable* in believing that a great majority of physicians are *less ignorant* of the laws of health and of the *only* and *proper* method of *preventing* and *curing* consumption than they are disposed to be *honest* and *candid* with their patients. It is true there are but *few* physicians who have the *tact*, or *capability* of *detecting accurately* the various diseases of the Lungs, and it is for this reason I blame them for offering *any advice* or counsel upon a subject which they know *little* or *nothing* of. It must be evident that a physician whose time and attention is devoted *exclusively* to this class of diseases, must understand their nature and character far better than one who, doubtless, has but one case under observation during a month.

I shall pursue this subject still further before speaking of the proper medical treatment which Consumption requires. I shall refer *particularly* to the present method of treating Consumption, as practised by the different Schools of Medicine, and leave it to an intelligent public to decide which is the most in accordance with reason and common sense. Yours truly,

GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D.

Physician to N. Y. Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-st.

[Advertisement.]

FIFTY THOUSAND DOZEN!—The quality sustained—the prices reduced—at JAMES E. RAY'S Family Stocking, Under-Shirt and Drawer Factory, No. 108 Bowery.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish the readers of the DAILY TIMES with a supply of his well-known styles of STOCKINGS AND SOCKS, at a profit of from ONE TO THREE CENTS A PAIR, and with the first quality of SUMMER UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS at a profit of from FIVE TO TEN CENTS EACH.

All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

JAMES E. RAY,

No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S.—Since the opening of their new Clothing Establishment, the popular current seems to have set in with increased force. Not only the children continue their rush at the new establishment for their little suits, but everybody and their friends continue to patronize the old favorite place. Those airy, tasty styles of Spring and Summer Clothing seem to buoy us up after having shed our heavy, cumbrous Winter Clothing. BARNUM'S is the place to obtain just what you want in the clothing line, no matter what the emergency or what the occasion. P. C. BARNUM & Co.,

Nos. 104, 106 and 108 Chatham-st., near the Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.—WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is prescribed with great success in the above complaints by the best medical practitioners in this country. Put up in quart and pint bottles. For sale by all the respectable druggists in the United States. Sole Importer, UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New-York.

No. 26 South Front, Philadelphia.

The Schnapps is a concentrated tincture of juniper distilled by the proprietor at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medical use.

[Advertisement.]

BABY SHOW AT BARNUM'S.—This is the great novelty of the day, and never was anything more talked about. It has created extraordinary sensation in advance, and the pressure to witness it is wonderful. To-day it commences at Barnum's Museum, and will continue four days. Every arrangement has been made to make it perfectly chaste, correct and admirable. The one hundred specimens of youthful health and beauty are certainly [illegible] of surpassing interest from [illegible] cabinets of humanity, while the collection of wine, triplets, quaterns, &c., is truly surprising.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—HOPE IS HEALTH FOR ALL! YES! FOR ALL!—This noble remedy, acting as it does immediately on the main springs of life, restores health when failing, energy and vigor to the system when flagging, in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists; at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 23 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c.; including postage for 3,000 miles, 31c.

[Advertisement.]

A NOVELTY.—Complete zephyr cassimere suits—$10. These suits are made from a new description of woolen goods, of rich, delicate shades and superior finish, at E. EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, the only place in New-York where the same can be obtained.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The beauty of design, compact form, and many culinary conveniences of GOODWIN & CORY'S diamond and open-front Summer Ranges commend them as the most useful and economical Ranges ever devised for the convenience of housekeepers during the Summer season. GOODWIN & CORY, No. 236 Water-street.

[Advertisement.]

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGINGS.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 360 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin-sts., invite attention to their extensive stock, which is unsurpassed by any in this country. Faithful and accomplished workmen sent to any part of the City or country, at short notice, and their work warranted.

[Advertisement.]

ARRESTED.—Public attention is constantly arrested in Broadway by the wonderful show of Photographs at ROOT'S, No. 363. They are the latest miracle of modern art.

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark vs. Franklin Clubs.

The return match of these Clubs came off yesterday on the new ground at Newark, and created great excitement. Newark was victorious by eight runs—a pretty close game, and well played throughout. The Franklin boys will make good players after a little more practice. They have Cricket in them, particularly WINN, STAPLETON, STAGER, BURNS and TATTERSALL. The Newark played their second eleven—next time they meet Franklin they had better get their first eleven. GREATHEAD got 27 very cleverly; SMITH as usual played well; Messrs. NAIR, HEDGES and WURTZ also played well. R. JEFFERSON stood umpire for Newark, and S. CHAPPILL for Franklin. The following is the score:

NEWARK CLUB.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1	Wurtz b. Booth	0	c. Davis b. Booth	0
2	Hedges b. Winn	0	c. b. Wicket b. Booth	1
3	Nicholls b. Booth	7	c. Tattersall	2
4	Baker c. Gullee b. Booth	6	b. Winn	2
5	Smith b. Booth	1	run out	17
6	G'thd c. Stager b. Winn	7	b. Booth	2
7	J. Jef. c. Booth b. Winn	3	b. Booth	1
8	Van Hou'ton b. Gullee	0	c. Tattersall b. Booth	0
9	Ward not out	0	not out	4
10	McNair b. Gullee	0	c. Stager b. Booth	6
11	Lan. st. Stapl'n b. Tatt.	1	b. Winn	5
	Byes	1	Byes 5 leg. Byes 1	6
	Wide Balls	1	Wide balls 1 no bls 1	2
	Total	30	Total	46

FRANKLIN CLUB.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
1	Stapleton b. McNair	8	b. McNair	17
2	Tattersall run out	5	c. Van Hou'ton b. Jeff.	0
3	Winn b. McNair	3	b. J. Jefferson	2
4	Burns b. J. Jefferson	2	b. J. Jefferson	3
5	H's c. Gr'thd b. M'Nair	0	b. Baker	8
6	Booth b. McNair	0	b. c. l. w'kt b. M'Nair	1
7	Davis b. McNair	0	not out	0
8	Ed Gullee b. Baker	0	c. Baker b. McNair	1
9	Rt Gullee b. McNair	0	b. McNair	1
10	Broadbent not out	0	c. J. Jeff. b. Baker	4
11	Stager run out	0	c. Van Ho'tn b. Baker	0
	Byes	3	Byes	2
	Wide Balls	4	Wide Balls	1
	Total	27	Total	51

The Protection of Travelers from Imposition.

There will be a meeting of the Jersey City Common Council this evening, at which it is hoped steps will be taken towards reforming the abuses practiced about the railroad dépôts in Jersey City, which were referred to in the TIMES of yesterday. Statements of other instances of recent annoyance and imposition have been furnished, but it is scarcely necessary to detail circumstances which are of daily occurrence. There was a marked improvement yesterday in the conduct of those persons in their intercourse with travelers. Runners charge hackmen with being the authors of the outrages which have elicited the the complaints hitherto spoken of, and hackmen repel the charge upon the runners.

There are, of all these classes, civil and fair men, and these feel aggrieved that such complaints should so justly be made public against them as a class. Their only remedy is to favor the adoption of strict regulations, and aid in the enforcement of them, so that their business may be ridded of the ruffians and thieves who bring shame upon it and upon those who pursue the avocation. Other cases of recent annoyance and extortion have come to light, but it is scarcely necessary to detail outrageous circumstances which are of daily occurrence. The Jersey City Common Council meets this evening, and it is hoped a remedy for this grievance will be proposed.

MARRIED.

In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday evening, May 31, by Rev. W. G. McIlheney, Mr. JOHN IRWIN to Miss MARGARET BLACK, eldest daughter of the late George Black, Esq., Ballycharkin, County Antrim, Ireland.

At Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, May 31, at the residence of her father, by Rev. J. W. Taggart, E. B. S. BARNARD, of New-York, to HELEN M. STONE, of the former place.

At Schagticoke, on Wednesday, May 30, by Rev. J. Nobles, WM. H. HOYLE to FRANCES J. LANSING.

In this City, on Monday, June 4, by Rev. E. Y. Higbee, A. HAMILTON PRIME, Esq., to MARIA P., daughter of Col. Wm. B. Tompkins, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, June 3, EMMA LAVINIA, daughter of Louisa and William J. Stevens, aged 6 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 53 Troy-st., on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, June 3, Mr. GEORGE WHITTEN, aged 42 years, 2 months and 12 days.

His relatives and friends, also the members of the New-York Lodge, No. 10, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 West 43d-st., on Wednesday, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Monday, June 4, ELIZA, wife of Samuel Gilford, Jr., and daughter of the late Thomas Buchanan, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock precisely, from her late residence, No. 18 Bond-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, June 3, of congestion of the brain, LOUISA JOHNSON, infant child of Henry N. and Martha C. Beach.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from No. 128 West 14th-st., without further invitation.

At Flatbush, on Monday, June 4, Mrs. CHARLES HUDSON, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 5th inst.

☞ Boston and California papers please copy.

On Thursday, May 31, ELIZABETH R. HELME, aged 35 years. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from 7th av.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 4.

$1,000	North Carolina 6s	[illegible]	500	Cumberland Coal Co.	[illegible]
2,000	do.	[illegible]	250	do.	[illegible]
1,000	California 7s, '70	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
10,000	Ohio 6s, '60	108	100	do.	[illegible]
10,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Missouri 6s	[illegible]	50	do.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	[illegible]	500	McCulloch Gold	[illegible]
1,000	Erie Conv. Bds, '71	[illegible]	50	Canton Co.	[illegible]
2,000	Erie Bonds of '75	[illegible]	150	Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	[illegible]	50	do.	[illegible]
7,000	Michigan Southern R. R. Bds. 2d issue	[illegible]	25	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
			150	do.	[illegible]
20,000	Ill. C. R. R. bds	78	50	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
1,000	do.	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
20,000	do.	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	[illegible]	400	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
12,000	do.	[illegible]	1500	do.	[illegible]
6,000	Ill. C. R. R. F. bds.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
1,000	New-York Cen. 7s	101	100	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Harlem 1st Mge. Bs	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Erie Bonds of '83	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
20	Commonwealth Bank	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
20	Ocean Bank	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
8	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
20	Nicaragua Transit Co.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]	7	Hud. Riv. Railroad	[illegible]
111	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	14	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	[illegible]
200	N. Y. Central R. R.	[illegible]		do.	102
100	Mich. Central R. R.	[illegible]			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction, by A. H. NICOLAY:

$6,000	Tennessee 6's	Flat.	92
4,000	Georgia 6's	Flat.	98
1,000	Sacramento City 10's, 1856	Flat.	67½
3,000	Sacramento City 8's 1863-5	Int. add.	69@70
1,000	N. Y. & Erie R. R. Con., 1871	Int. add.	81¼
10,000	Flushing R. R. 1st mortgage	Int. add.	63
3,000	Cayuga and Susq. R. R.	Int. add.	74
77	shares Fulton Insurance Co.		80½

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	100	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
4,000	Erie Bonds of '75	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
6,000	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
15	Ohio Life & Trust Co.	99	200	do.	[illegible]
200	Nicaragua Transit Co.	16½	100	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
20	Little Miami R. R.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
50	Cumber. Coal Co.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]	15	Clevel. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	50	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]

MONDAY, June 4—P. M.

The Weekly Bank Averages to Saturday last, June 2, which we advertise on another page, exhibit, in the aggregate, a movement of remarkable steadiness. The variations in the important departments of Loans and Specie are less than one hundred thousand dollars each. The changes are:

Increase in Loans	$37,134
Increase in Specie	83,161
Increase in Circulation	65,972
Increase in Deposits	577,494

The addition of even the small sum of $83,161 to the Specie reserve, after the shipment of $2,180,600 to Europe last week, is a most favorable index to the Gold resources of the country and the range of Exchange in favor of New-York from the interior. The Banks derive much of their support, while the heavy movement of Coin and Bullion to the other side is going on, from the neighboring cities and the South and West, where the Bankers are either debtor to New-York, or prefer to have their balances accumulate here. From this cause, the diminished receipts from California, as compared with this time last year, are less noticed. It is probable the City Banks opened business for the present week with less Specie than the average of last week. The case was reversed on the previous statement. Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 30.	May 26.	June 2.
Loans	$81,663,037	$91,160,518	$91,197,652
Specie	12,076,147	15,214,513	15,297,674
Circulation	7,075,880	7,480,637	7,555,609
Deposits	63,388,080	75,765,740	76,343,236
In Sub-Treasury	2,382,000	1,261,049	2,454,535

Foreign Bills sold to-day for the Boston steamer at 110@110¼ on London, f.5.13¾@f.5.12½ on Paris. One of the prominent Banking Houses declined drawing on London better than 110¼, but 110½ was the general standard by which settlements were made on letters of credit. Money keeps abundant and cheap here, and Cotton and other source of Foreign Exchange comparatively scarce at the South, and both causes combine to swell the use of gold for export. The remittances by this steamer in American stocks will be moderate. The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $114,577; paid out, $22,789, and held at the close, a regular balance of $2,546,321.

The Stock Exchange to-day was not generally active, the sales of Reading shares constituting the heaviest part of the day's business. The price reached 90½ ℔ cent., being an advance of ½ on the closing bid on Saturday. There was a fair request for the leading Railway Bonds, such as Illinois Centrals and Erie '75s, and also for one or two descriptions of State Stocks, at steady rates. Erie shares closed 47¾, as on Saturday; Reading, 90½; Toledo, 80½, and New-York Central 93¾. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have declared a half yearly dividend of 6 ℔ cent., payable on or after the 16th inst. For the stock, 125 was bid, ex-dividend, equal to 131 last week. Ohio Trust advanced to 98.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that Judge MCLEAN, of the United States Supreme Court, has overruled the motion for an injunction to prevent the Rock Island Railroad Company from building a bridge across the Mississippi at Rock Island. The Company will proceed at once to complete the bridge.

MILWAUKIE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD—MAY.

The receipts including the 30th	$61,029 21
Add for 31st	2,600 00
Per centage on Watertown Road	2,500 00
Mails	445 83
Express	125 00
Receipts for same month	$66,900 00
Last year	41,751 21
Increase 60 ℔ cent	$25,148 79

The shipment of Gold by the steamer *America*, from Boston to-morrow, will probably reach a million of dollars.

We understand that Mr. THOMAS MCELRATH has retired from the Presidency of the Nassau Bank, though only, we hear, for a limited period.

The Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Bonds offered for sale by advertisement of Mr. JOHN A. RISTON, as noticed the other day, we should have stated, bear the endorsement or guarantee of the Rome and Watertown Company, with whose line the new work will connect.

The McCulloch Mining Company.

A meeting of the stockholders of the McCulloch Mining Company was held yesterday, at the office of the Company, No. 18 Exchange-place. At 1¼ o'clock the meeting was called to order, when Mr. J. L. BUCKLEY was appointed to the Chair, and Mr. BONNER to act as Secretary.

The Chairman then explained that the object of the meeting was to listen to a report from Mr. PALMER as to the condition of the Company.

Mr. PALMER then rose and substantially made the following report: At a late meeting a committee was appointed to investigate the condition of our investment; they found and reported all correct, and on that report the Company agreed to raise $40,000 for the purposes of the mine. Working under the proceeds of that resolution, the developments have been satisfactory, although the Company has not reached a rising point yet. Twenty thousand dollars has been subscribed, and it has been expended in the payment of debts and in laying over the mine. Now, unless the balance is made up, all that has been done will be useless—if the amount is raised all will go right. The reason that there are no profits now from the mine, is that the ore has been taken from the present opened spots, but sixty feet to the west, ore is visible even on the surface, and to reach this will take six weeks' work. The $21,000 raised has all been expended, and money is now wanted to pay off the balance of the debts and to clear off the payrolls, making an amount needed of $14,000.

Mr. T. C. T. BUCKLEY followed: The money already subscribed has removed the pressing embarrassments of the Company, and what is raised on this call is to be applied to the working of the mine where the ore is seen, and which is known to be seventy feet long by ninety feet deep, and which, if once exposed, will surely yield a large dividend. The financial condition of the Company is thus: There is a mortgage not due for three years, besides which is a second mortgage of $40,000, of which $23,000 has been paid. The question is, will the Stockholders advance the amount wanted and save their property, but if all do not come up, it is not to be expected that four or five men will do so for the benefit of all—rather they will foreclose on their securities, and take possession of the property *in toto*. If the mine is allowed to stop the interest will not be forthcoming, and this will be their course.

He was authorized to say that if the stockholders would subscribe seven thousand dollars, the present bond holders would make up the balance.

The CHAIRMAN thought the amount wanted to be very small, for the purpose of saving the entire property.

Mr. T. C. T. BUCKLEY—Subscribers to this fund will secure to themselves a proportionate interest in a new Company in the event of present failure.

Mr. PALMER observed that those who do not advance now will be squeezed out of the present Company. He thought it time that some such action should be taken.

Mr. J. J. HYDE desired to know who had already advanced money.

Mr. T. C. T. BUCKLEY then presented the following report of parties who have advanced means:

	Own shares.	Subscribed.
— Osgood	11,000	$1,000
N. H. Wood	15,000	2,500
Theo. S. Draper	500	250
Powell & Co., and G. B. Powell	2,000	500
J. L. Buckley	2,500	1,000
D. Dowell	1,000	750
N. T. Hubbard and Hubbard & Sons	600	250
F. W. Hubbard	300	250
M. Sherwood	400	250
T. Durant	1,000	1,750
Mary B. Dunham	500	250
Shares held in name of J. A. Gilman	100	1,000
Theo. Banks	500	250
J. Whittle	1,400	1,000
I. J. Hyde	—	500
— Herman	—	500
Parties at Norfolk	15,000	2,500
— Birdsdall	300	250
A. J. Hamilton	—	500
H. Suydam, Jr.	1,250	500
Routh & Son	250	Bond 250
Fisk & Co.	2,000	Bond 250
Foster & Nicholson	250	Bond 250
J. J. Lord	—	Bond 1,500
J. Schermerhorn	—	½ Bond 125

After the reading of the above, several gentlemen left the room, when

Mr. PALMER observed that gentlemen were leaving without subscribing.

The CHAIRMAN thought that they could not complain if they lost their investment.

Some conversation among the members ensued, after which,

Dr. LEEDS moved that a Committee be appointed to draft a notice to the Stockholders that have not taken any of the bonds, embodying the facts presented to us by Messrs. PALMER and BUCKLEY, and that they be authorized to have the same printed and send one to each stockholder, requesting him to reply thereto immediately, by taking a proportion of said bonds, or by refusing so to do.

The motion was seconded by Mr. J. J. LORD.

In support of his motion Dr. LEEDS remarked that Mr. PALMER had said a few days since that he would not take $30,000 for the 5,000 shares he held.

Mr. PALMER meant to say that conditionally he thought he might be induced to sell out now, but he was going to make that amount out of the Company any how.

Mr. T. C. T. BUCKLEY believed that not a single stockholder could be found to subscribe a dollar more. He moved in amendment the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed by the chair to communicate verbally with such of the stockholders as have not subscribed to the bonds of the company, and to request them to subscribe to said bonds, giving to them the statements that have been made on this occasion.

The resolution was adopted and the chair nominated several gentlemen on the Committee, all of whom declined serving.

Mr. J. J. HYDE suggested the propriety of putting a notice in the papers calling on the stockholders to call at the office of the Company to hear "something to their advantage." He thought that plan, by raising their curiosity, would at least get them in communication.

A resolution to that effect was then drawn up, but

Mr. E. HENRIQUES thought it better not to let the public understand the transaction.

Mr. J. J. LORD thought it did not sound well to talk of forfeiting stock in newspapers.

Mr. J. J. HYDE would take out all about the repudiation of the stock.

The resolution was then amended and passed unanimously, as follows:

Resolved, That an advertisement be inserted in the public prints as follows: The Stockholders of the McCulloch Mining Company who were not present at the meeting on the 4th inst., are requested to call at the office of said Company, at No. 18 Exchange-place, to listen to information, and to take measures to prevent the forfeiture of their stock.

The meeting then adjourned.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JUNE 2.

Names of Banks.	Av's am't of L'ns & Ds.	Av's am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circul'n.	Av's am't of Deposits.
Atlantic Bank	$485,794	$30,382	$96,014	$332,946
Am. Exch. Bank	6,089,789	1,082,367	206,655	[illegible]
Bk. of America	4,364,541	1,097,312	122,868	6,014,381
Bk. of Commerce	7,472,144	1,246,805	2,186	4,739,268
Bk. Commonwealth	1,141,446	124,467	77,643	866,913
Bk. of New-York	3,173,089	694,511	243,207	3,044,789
Bk. of N. America	1,551,597	166,464	58,424	1,261,750
Bk. of the Republic	3,034,543	308,418	89,454	3,582,877
Bk. St. New-York	2,181,739	694,789	489,300	2,619,886
Bowery Bank	970,185	88,158	161,338	783,490
Broadway Bank	1,306,601	114,618	208,628	1,181,308
Bull's Head Bank	331,867	18,679	96,285	121,177
Butch. & Drov. Bank	1,567,139	198,541	57,001	1,197,247
Chatham Bank	632,719	94,881	109,397	418,422
Chemical Bank	1,475,300	289,919	205,683	1,390,919
Citizens' Bank	702,167	76,943	144,338	555,946
City Bank	1,769,748	289,357	67,448	1,385,940
Continental Bank	2,869,769	380,321	76,974	1,654,065
Corn Exch. Bank	1,879,612	113,238	96,310	1,350,921
East River Bank	542,269	70,847	94,804	290,189
Fulton Bank	1,567,642	287,365	132,885	1,380,718
Greenwich Bank	667,746	39,782	179,877	630,441
Grocers' Bank	646,719	38,597	85,502	561,262
Hanover Bank	1,282,575	88,194	130,399	689,292
Island City Bank	382,713	43,269	79,390	186,099
Irving Bank	880,949	86,574	196,316	485,929
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,861,643	154,900	191,949	1,399,186
Manhattan Co.	4,361,501	822,796	383,860	2,748,229
Marine Bank	797,947	78,780	98,148	588,559
Market Bank	1,192,998	127,618	115,640	896,691
Mechanics' Bank	3,868,388	754,342	494,613	3,362,390
Mech. Bank'g Assoc.	1,127,345	102,346	186,670	886,870
Mech. & Trad. Bank	719,551	63,777	111,383	582,948
Mercantile Bank	2,141,601	287,319	84,389	1,453,080
Merchants' Bank	3,647,388	1,225,384	214,888	4,109,234
Merch. Exch. Bank	2,409,863	287,379	143,948	1,739,187
Metropolitan Bank	3,811,896	696,949	103,117	4,800,885
Nassau Bank	945,178	101,126	121,300	834,897
National Bank	1,468,800	182,561	173,687	829,128
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	402,087	21,384	65,337	148,829
N. Y. Exch. Bank	296,926	13,587	118,597	137,943
North River Bank	1,085,038	84,707	173,570	781,474
Ocean Bank	1,351,264	89,189	163,390	736,068
Oriental Bank	826,563	40,887	97,838	382,616
Pacific Bank	863,304	87,361	114,833	570,989
People's Bank	897,334	58,126	128,168	680,588
Phenix Bank	2,728,800	513,781	84,946	2,304,743
St. Nicholas Bank	682,828	39,301	91,171	389,301
Seventh Ward Bank	1,144,834	176,657	178,088	809,446
Shoe & Leather Bk.	910,382	51,881	167,388	605,690
Tradesmen's Bank	1,428,301	130,151	246,349	802,818
Union Bank	2,670,940	414,325	177,787	2,386,678

FOOTINGS.

Loans and Dis	$91,197,652	Circulation	$7,555,609
Specie	15,297,674	Deposits	76,343,236

Money Circular for the Continent.

By America.] NEW-YORK, Monday, June 4, 1855.

TRANSLATION.—The somewhat more active condition of our Stock market, noticed in our advices of the 29th of May, has scarcely been sustained this week. Money is as abundant as at any time this Spring, but the continued export of gold, (this week's being the largest recorded this year from New-York,) maintains a certain timidity, which hinders the activity which naturally might otherwise be expected. The demand for European also being limited, has contributed but little in giving more animation.

The second suspension of PAGE, BACON & Co., of San Francisco, is again announced. It created considerable excitement, but has not occasioned the stoppage of any other houses. This event does not seem to have interfered with the shipment of gold,—the ship bringing this news having as large an amount as usual by this line, and a larger quantity than usual being reported to have been brought by passengers.

With very moderate transactions, there is an upward tendency on States Stock. We quote an advance of ½ ℔ cent. on Pennsylvania 5s, of ½ on Indiana 5s, of ½ on Tennessee 6s, and of ½ on Virginia 6s.

Very little has been done in Railroad Bonds generally, with the exception of large sales of Illinois Central Construction, at an advance of ½. Freeland Bonds are 1½ ℔ cent. higher, and Erie 7s, 1875, ½ lower than last week.

The market for City and County Bonds is very quiet, with no noticeable fluctuation of prices. Some fair amounts of County Bonds have been bought for American account. There is, however, some improvement in San Francisco 10s, and in Sacramento 10s, with some small sales. We have to notice the remarkable rise of about 13 ℔ cent. since a fortnight in Ohio Life and Trust Company.

There are no marked fluctuations in European exchanges. The demand has been moderate. Principal transactions at 110@110¼ on London, and $5.12½@$5.12½ on Paris. DE COPPET & CO.

Another Circular.

Per America, from Boston.] NEW-YORK, June 4.

TRANSLATION.—With the exception of extensive operations in Reading Railroad shares, we have no important features to notice since our last advices. The last arrival from Europe brought but a limited amount of orders for our securities, and the disposition to operate here continues to be checked by the heavy shipments of specie, which as yet show no falling off. Money, however, becomes daily more difficult to employ. Every sign affecting the approaching crops continues to be studied with the liveliest interest, and thus far there is little to be wished for. State Stocks have been less active, but firm. We note an advance of ½ ℔ cent. on Indiana 5s, ½ in Illinois Int. Imp. of 1847, 1 ℔ cent. in Ohio 6 ℔ cents, 1860, and ½ in Virginia and Tennessee 6s. Missouri 6s have yielded ½ ℔ cent. City Stocks have been dull. Sacramento 10s have rallied 2 ℔ cent. San Francisco 10s, payable here, ½ ℔ cent.

BANKS & BANK.

State Bank of Indiana and Branches—MAY 1.

Bills discounted	$901,318 31	
Bill of Exchange	3,204,871 79	
		$4,106,190 00
Suspended debt	200,960 48	
Banking houses	146,733 63	
Other real estate and furniture	[illegible]	
		460,043 [illegible]
Eastern means	[illegible]	
Due from other banks	[illegible]	
Remittances and other items	[illegible]	
Due from branches	[illegible]	
		1,463,[illegible]
Notes of other banks	[illegible]	
Specie	[illegible]	
		1,048,[illegible]
Total Means		$7,[illegible]
Capital stock		[illegible]
Surplus fund		[illegible]
Dividend undrawn		[illegible]
Profits since last dividend		[illegible]
Due to other banks	[illegible]	
Due Sinking Fund, &c.	[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Due depositors		[illegible]
CIRCULATION.		
Under fives	$594,519 50	
Fives and upward	[illegible]	
Total	$3,[illegible]	
Less notes on hand	111,[illegible]	
		[illegible]
Suspense circulation		[illegible]
Total liabilities		$7,[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, June 4—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged. The receipts for the last forty-eight hours have been 16,000 bbls. Sales to-day 300 bbls. choice to good brands Upper Lake at $9 50@$9 75. WHEAT continues in moderate supply. The receipts since Saturday noon amount to 40,000 bush. Sales 5,000 bush. Up. Lake, Spring, $1 [illegible]. The Market for CORN is better supplied. The receipts during the last forty-eight hours being 110,000 bushels. The demand is active and prices steady. Sales about 6,000 bushels. OATS steady and scarce; sales 2,000 bushels at 65c., afloat. Canal Freights—Corn 11c. to Albany and 13c. to New-York.

ALBANY, Monday, June 4—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. Sales moderate. WHEAT—Sales 2,500 bush. choice White Michigan, at $2 [illegible]. CORN—Sales 10,000 bush. Western mixed, at $1 [illegible], afloat. OATS—Sales 14,000 bush. Chicago to arrive, on private terms. WHISKY dull—Sales at [illegible]. Received by Canal: 5,779 bbls. FLOUR; 173 bbls. PORK; 32,079 bush. CORN; 2,900 bush. OATS; 3,430 bush. WHEAT.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday—First Board*—[illegible]

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR.	DATE.
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	May [illegible]
America	Boston	Liverpool	June [illegible]
North Star	New-York	Havre	June [illegible]
Washington	New-York	Southampton	June [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Washington	Southampton	New-York	May [illegible]
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	June [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets.... 7 27 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 27 | Gov. Island.. 9 [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 4.

Cleared.

Ship Caroline Tucker, [illegible]; Barks Van Beest, (Dutch,) [illegible]; Mary Lee, [illegible]; Babcock, Newport, [illegible].

Brigs Petrel Fowler, [illegible]; [illegible].

Schrs. A. J. De Rosset, [illegible]; [illegible].

Barge Falcon, [illegible], Philadelphia; Propeller Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs. Sloop F. Brown, Gardner, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, [illegible] hours fm. Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. [illegible]

[illegible]

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Ships James Foster, Jr., Liverpool; Fleet Wing, San Francisco; St. Nicholas, Havre.

Memoranda.

The vessels of the Arctic Expedition, and a number of vessels that were lying at Quarantine, outward bound, all went to sea this morning.

Spoken, &c.

May 24, off Cape Antonio, bark Geo. Warren, [illegible] for New-York.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]